

**AMMAN**  
**WASHINGTON**  
THREE WEEKLY FLIGHTS  
WEDNESDAY THURSDAY SATURDAY  
DEP. AMMAN 05:45 05:55 23:59  
ARR. WASHINGTON 16:15 16:15 SUN. 16:15  
Sales & Reservations : 666055 or your travel agent  
**AIR FRANCE**  
ASK THE WORLD OF US



Why do you fly to America  
through Amsterdam?

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation  
جريدة الأردن تنشر يومية سياسية عربية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية - المطبوع

Now KLM flies 5 times a week from Amman

The Reliable Airline **KLM**  
Royal Dutch Airlines

Volume 18 Number 5467

AMMAN SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1993, JUMADA AL THANI 7, 1414

Price: 150 Fils

## Queen opens festival of children's theatre

AMMAN (Petra) — Her Majesty Queen Noor Saturday inaugurated the second festival of the Jordanian children's theatre. The event is organized by the Ministry of Culture in cooperation with the Jordanian Art Association on the occasion of His Majesty King Hussein's birthday.

## Libya said to agree to U.S. and British Lockerbie judges

TUNIS (R) — The Libyan government agrees to an American or British judge presiding over the trial of two suspects in the 1988 Lockerbie airliner bombing, a European mediator said on Saturday. But it insists the trial be held in a neutral country such as Malta, John Buontempo, a former Maltese ambassador, said in statement to Reuters. Mr. Buontempo said the Libyan government approved his plan during meetings in Tripoli this week with Foreign Minister Omar Al Montasser and Abdel Azi Al Obeidi, his ambassador to Tunisia. "I met Al Obeidi who was talking on behalf of his government and he agreed with my original suggestion ... that the two suspects' trial will be held in a neutral country possibly in Malta, and presided by a British or an American judge," he said.

## Tourabi mediates in Afghan crisis

KABUL (AFP) — Sudan's Islamic movement leader, Hassan Al Tourabi, who is on a peace mission to Kabul, had talks Saturday with Afghan President Burhanuddin Rabbani, the Sudanese ambassador said. Ambassador Mohammad Ibrahim Sulaiman declined to give details of the talks and said it was premature to issue a statement before Dr. Tourabi completed his schedule of negotiations. Dr. Tourabi, who met Prime Minister Gulbuddin Hekmatyar and two faction leaders Friday, has still to meet former Defence Minister Ahmad Shah Massoud. Regarding Friday's talks with Mr. Hekmatyar, Shite faction leader Abdul Ali Marzai and Pushtun faction-leader Rasool Sayyaf, the Sudanese ambassador said "discussions were held behind closed doors."

## Rabbani pledges to cooperate with Egypt

CAIRO (AFP) — Afghan President Burhanuddin Rabbani has pledged to remove all threats to Egypt's security from Afghan territory, where hundreds of Egyptian militants are based, the official news agency MENA reported here Saturday. A statement issued at the end of Mr. Rabbani's visit to Egypt, which began Monday, said the Afghan president "condemned terrorism in all its forms and stressed he would not allow Afghan territory to be used to undermine Egypt's security and stability." Discussions between Mr. Rabbani and his Egyptian counterpart Hosni Mubarak focused on the problem of so-called "Afghan veterans" — militants who went to fight Soviet troops in Afghanistan in the 1980s, and whom Cairo accuses of planning and financing "terrorist" operations against the Egyptian authorities.

## U.N. releases 9 Somali detainees

MOGADISHU (R) — The United Nations released nine Somali prisoners Saturday following a Security Council resolution which lifted an arrest order against warlord Mohammad Farah Aideed. U.N. military spokesman Major David Stockwell said the nine had been detained on "suspicion of militia activity." The U.N. had wanted to put Gen. Aideed on trial for a Sept. 5 ambush in which militiamen killed 24 Pakistani peacekeepers. It called off the hunt after U.S. casualties in early October turned American public opinion against the mission.

## Arafat says Israel is trying to delay pullout

TUNIS (Agencies) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat on Saturday accused Israel of obstructing the self-rule negotiations that should clear the way for an Israeli withdrawal from the Gaza Strip and West Bank town of Jericho.

The official Palestinian news agency WAFA said Mr. Arafat made the remark during a meeting earlier in the day with the Belgian's ambassador to Tunisia, Gaido Courtous.

WAFA said Mr. Arafat accused the Israeli government of trying to delay its troop withdrawal on Dec. 13, the date agreed on by the two sides in the peace deal they signed in Washington on Sept. 13.

The agency said Mr. Arafat also complained of violence by the Jewish settlers against the Palestinians in the occupied territories.

It did not give further details on Mr. Arafat's allegations or his talks with the Belgian envoy. Mr. Courtous could not be reached for comment.

On Friday, Arafat advisor Nabil Shaath said Israel and the PLO made a breakthrough in their secret withdrawal negotiations in Cairo and said Mr. Arafat and Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin might sign a protocol on setting up a Palestinian self-rule authority on Dec. 12.

Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres said implementation of limited Palestinian autonomy will begin on Dec. 13 as planned provided both sides "work as necessary" to ensure its success.

Speaking on Israeli Television, Mr. Peres said Friday progress was being made "constantly — slowly but surely," in negotiations between Israeli and PLO officials.

The Palestinians still have to take some decisions, notably in the economic field, and some points need to be clarified, particularly the question of Jericho," Mr. Peres said.

However, implementation of the Sept. 13 accord would "start on the date planned," he said.

The Israeli military withdrawal is to begin on Dec. 13 and be completed by April 13.

Mr. Peres said the Palestinian police responsible for ensuring security in the Gaza Strip and Jericho could start work in one month's time.

The minister was speaking after a ceremony in Tel Aviv to mark the 16th anniversary of a visit to occupied Jerusalem by former Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, assassinated in October 1981. Dr. Shaath said Thursday the Israeli-PLO autonomy talks would resume at a secret location in Cairo on Monday, and were expected to continue for four days.

Police Minister Moshe Shahal said Saturday Israel is prepared to accept a 15,000-strong Palestinian police force to take the place of its troops in Gaza and Jericho.

Israeli officials have in the past divulged few details of negotiations over the PLO-led police force slated to take control of the Gaza Strip and Jericho under the Israeli-PLO accord.

Mr. Shahal said "it would not be a major problem" to agree to Palestinian requests that the force be allowed to use "certain vehicles" — apparently armoured personnel carriers — in addition to light arms and automatic weapons. (See related story on Page 10).

He said Jewish settlers, who are now routinely armed, would require a special permit to carry firearms under the

(Continued on page 5)

## Syria denies Quneitra border crossing open for Druze sheikhs

of expectations."

The Haaretz daily also said Syria Saturday denied that the Quneitra border crossing on the Golan Heights, two-thirds occupied by Israel, had been open for three months on both sides of the disengagement line to Druze sheikhs.

"It's completely wrong and the crossing remaining difficult for everyone," Information Ministry official Ahmad Hariri told AFP, refuting an Israeli Television report this week.

"There's no discussion between the two countries on this matter. The Israelis still allow people to cross, but with difficulty," he said.

Israeli Television reported Tuesday that the crossing was open to the Druze cleric. The Syrian town of Quneitra lies in the part of the Golan Heights occupied by Israel.

It said dozens of Syrian Druze sheikhs had recently visited their families on the Golan and that in return an increasing number of Druze spiritual leaders living on the plateau were visiting Syria.

Israeli Television had described it as a goodwill gesture from both countries towards the Druze community, 15,000 Syrian members of whom live in the occupied Golan.

A sizeable Druze community also lives in Israel.

Syrian-Israeli talks which began in 1991 have been deadlocked over Syria's demand for a total Israeli withdrawal from the Golan Heights and Israel's insistence that Syria must first pledge its commitment to full peace.

An Israeli newspaper said Friday that Israel was on the verge of announcing that it would concede sovereignty over the Golan Heights in exchange for formal ties with Syria.

Asked about the report Foreign Minister Shimon Peres said:

"We have different expectations, but it is still on the level

another third party (that could help) with the Syrians other than the American administration."

Mr. Peres said he thought the "explosive potential" of the Middle East is huge, noting that "if there is no peace, there is always war."

The Syrian press said Saturday that Syria was not willing to pursue the Middle East peace talks in Washington if Israel did not provide written guarantees on a total pullout from the occupied territories.

The official daily Tishrin said further negotiations "must be preceded by a clear and solemn Israeli commitment to abide by the principles and bases of peace."

It called for "the complete (Israel) withdrawal from occupied Arab territories, since the pursuit of negotiations without clear Israeli pledge will not yield any positive result."

Another official daily, Al Thawra, said Mr. Christopher would find "a more arrogant, more obstinate Israeli negotiator, less inclined than in the past to respond to calls for peace."

On Friday, Egyptian Foreign Minister Amr Musa said he was optimistic the stalled peace talks between Israel and Syria would resume soon.

Mr. Musa also indirectly criticised a U.S. decision to supply Israel with advanced warplanes, saying it would hurt peace in the Middle East.

Quoted by newspapers in the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Mr. Musa was responding to reports of a new arms deal signed by Israel and the United States during a visit to Washington last week by Mr. Rabin.

There dis no deal. But any attempt to maintain Israel's military superiority and upset the balance in the region is not in the interest of peace," Mr. Musa said during a brief visit to Abu Dhabi late Friday.



His Majesty King Hussein and His Royal Highness Prince Hassan Saturday met with Russian First Deputy Prime Minister Vladimir Chomikov (second from left)

## King receives Yeltsin message

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein received Saturday the Royal Court Russia's first deputy prime minister, and received from him a message from Russian President Boris Yeltsin.

The envoy conveyed to the King the Russian leadership's

keenness on bolstering bilateral ties.

King Hussein voiced Jordan's interest in reaching a just and comprehensive settlement to the Middle East issue. King Hussein also expressed Jordan's keenness on bolstering Jordanian-Russian relations,

Kingdom was going ahead with the march to democracy and to set a good example for others who are yearning for freedom, democracy and respect of human rights.

Information Minister Ma'n Abu Nowar attended at the audience.

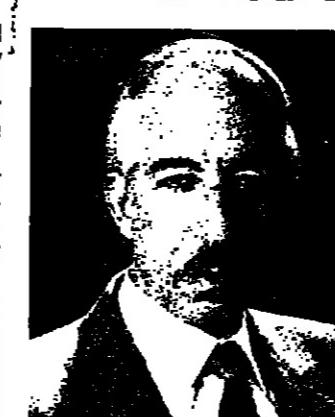
## Keilani, Qasem named royal advisors

AMMAN (J.T.) — A Royal decree was issued Saturday appointing Mohammad Rasoul Al Keilani as advisor to His Majesty King Hussein.

Dr. Shahal said in principle the Palestinian police would have the same types of arms now used by Israeli police.

"They want to have some other vehicles which I would say is not a major problem, basically they will have light armoured personnel carriers,"

Enraged settlers, who have attacked Palestinians to avenge a spate of Arab killings of Jews since September, say the planned police force will further expose settlers to guerrilla



Mohammad Rasoul Al Keilani

Marwan Al Qasem

mi for Islamic affairs and Abdallah Touqan (for scientific affairs).

The King last September appointed Asem Ghosheh and Izzeddin Al Khatib Al Tamimi as advisors at

## PLO aide defends economic council

TUNIS (Agencies) — A senior member of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leadership Saturday ruled out changes to the Palestinian economic council set up to coordinate aid for the occupied territories, despite criticism its members were largely political appointees.

Ali Ishaq, a member of the PLO's Executive Committee, said the 14-member Palestinian Economic Development and Reconstruction Council (PEDRA) set up by PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat on Nov. 4 had "enough economic competence to accomplish its mission fully."

Mr. Ishaq, who represents the Palestine Liberation Front (PLF), said there would be "no changes" to the body, and the PLO had not received any written resignations.

Several Palestinian experts have accused Mr. Arafat of preferring political supporters over economists to handle the management of international aid.

Iraq has denied using chemical arms and accuses Iran of hatching a plot to discredit it.

"Iran has spread these lies and U.N. has joined in this operation to shed doubt on Iraq's respect for its commitments" to abide by U.S. Security Council resolutions, said the daily Al Iraq, of the pro-government Kurdish party.

Meanwhile, the East Jerusalem-based Palestinian daily Al Quds reported that Yusef Al Sayegh, a PLO economist, resigned from the council last week in protest at what he called "the politicians' dominance."

Asked about the report Foreign Minister Shimon Peres said:

"We need American assistance with the Syrians," he said. "We need a third party, and I do not think that there is

## U.N. team heads for Iraq's marshlands

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — U.N. experts headed on Saturday to Iraq's southern marshlands to probe allegations that Iraq used chemical gases in its drive to uproot Iran-backed Shi'ite dissidents, U.N. sources said.

"They departed early in the morning," the source, who declined to be named, told Reuters.

He said the team of nine international experts would stay there "until they can be satisfied."

We will leave Baghdad at dawn and will not come back before having completed our investigations," the U.N. team's leader, Australian Roger Hill, said Friday on arrival.

"We have an idea of the primary site we should go to, and we will go to the area around to take samples," he said without specifying the sites.

The Iraqi press meanwhile slammed "the deceitful" campaign aimed at extending a U.N. embargo imposed after Iraq invaded Kuwait in 1990 by charging Baghdad with attacking the marshlands with banned chemical weapons.

Iraq has denied using chemical arms and accuses Iran of hatching a plot to discredit it.

"Iran has spread these lies and U.N. has joined in this operation to shed doubt on Iraq's respect for its commitments" to abide by U.S. Security Council resolutions, said the daily Al Iraq, of the pro-government Kurdish party.

It said the campaign was synchronised with the review of the anti-Iraq embargo and had been stepped up ahead of the talks in New York between

Iraqi officials and the U.N. special commission on disarming Iraq in line with Security Council resolutions following the Gulf war.

The Security Council extended the three-year-old sanctions against Iraq on Thursday saying that "necessary conditions" did not exist for modifying or lifting them.

Exports such as oil require compliance with weapons provisions while imports to Iraq require Baghdad fulfil a host of other council demands.

Baghdad's newspapers landed France's attitude which they described as "distinguished."

France signalled that all the council's demands it destroy its weapons of mass destruction, it should be allowed to sell oil again.

An Iraqi team headed by General Amir Mohammad Rashid, director of Baghdad's Military-Industrial Authority, is holding talks in New York with U.N. officials to review progress of weapons destruction.

Another newspaper said the U.N. experts would be searching for "the mirage in desert sands."

"The sun of truth will shine... and veil the eyes of the ungodly people," the newspaper Al Qadissiyah said in a front-page editorial.

Mr. Hill's team arrived in Baghdad on Friday after completing the first stage of an investigation.

They first went to the Iranian side of the border to try to identify the location where Shi'ite refugees say the attack took place.

The government has withdrawn the army brigade which was based in the south of the country after it attempted to move outside its authorised camp, a military officer said.

## Human rights continue to be a concern despite self-rule deal

**WASHINGTON (USA)** — In briefing decision-makers this week, two leading human rights activists — one from Israel, the other from Gaza — brought different perspectives on how the Israel-Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) accord has affected the human rights situation.

Avgigor Feldman and Raji Sourani agreed, however, on what lies ahead — they say it is going to be a very long and difficult process for both Israelis and Palestinians, in which human rights will continue to be a concern.

Mr. Feldman and Mr. Sourani — recipients of the 1991 Robert F. Kennedy Human Rights Award — were here to celebrate the award's tenth anniversary.

The award was established in honour of Robert Kennedy, attorney general under his brother, President John F. Kennedy. Robert Kennedy, a leading civil rights activist, was assassinated while running for the presidency in 1968.

While in Washington, Mr. Feldman and Mr. Sourani briefed members of a congressional human rights caucus, State Department official, including Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs

Edward Djerejian, and the Washington chapter of Amnesty International.

Mr. Sourani, director of the Gaza Centre for Rights and Law, has handled thousands of cases related to Palestinian human rights, such as investigating prison conditions and working against deportations. Mr. Sourani has paid a price for his defence of human rights — he says he was restricted from leaving the occupied territories for 14 years and has been held in administrative detention, where he was subjected to beatings.

Mr. Feldman, the son of survivors of the Auschwitz concentration camp, is the founder and director of the Litigation Centre of the Association of Civil Rights in Israel, the country's main civil rights organisation. He is also a founding member of the Israeli Information Centre for Human Rights in the occupied territories (B'Tselem). Mr. Feldman has defended the rights of Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza in cases concerning deportation, property issues, taxation, and due process.

Mr. Feldman and Mr. Sourani offered different perspectives on whether the Israel-PLO accord has had a positive impact on the human rights situation in the West Bank and Gaza.

Mr. Sourani said one positive change has been in allowing demonstrations and the raising of the Palestinian flag. This development, he said, has led to fewer clashes with the Israeli military and "resulted in a reduction of injuries and killings." Nevertheless, he said, little else has changed for the better for the Palestinians since the signing of the accord Sept. 13.

"The Israeli occupation and all (its) policies are going just like usual," he said. "Military attacks, closures, searches in camps, restrictions on travel, electricity cut, night curfews, taxation and collecting — it is going on on a daily basis," Mr. Sourani said.

"Materially, (and) physically," he said, Palestinians "don't feel any sort of improvement" since the signing of the accord. If the situation does not improve, he said, many Palestinians who supported the accord will reconsider their position.

Mr. Feldman, on the other hand, stressed that the accord has created a sea change in attitude, if not in actual daily practice. "Maybe the daily life

has not changed, but certainly the overall context has changed dramatically" since the signing of the accord, he said.

Just three months ago it was illegal for Israelis to meet with any Palestinians representing the PLO, Mr. Feldman said. Now, the government has recognised the PLO, and, furthermore, the Israeli public has accepted this recognition, he said. "We are talking about change in all dimensions, in practice, in attitude, in psychological assumptions about the Palestinians."

"Human rights violations in daily life may not express a substantial change. Yet, we must take into consideration the fact that the long years of occupation have created a very complicated and sophisticated mechanism of occupation... and this cannot be changed in just one day," Mr. Feldman said.

Both men agreed, however, on the difficulties that lie ahead and the importance of continued human rights monitoring.

Mr. Sourani said making the accord work "will be very hard. It has incredible potential for complications."

Improving the human rights

situation on the ground will depend both on Israeli intentions and on whether the Palestinians will develop democratic institutions once the accord is implemented, he said.

Dealing with the Palestinian authority on the question of human rights "will be difficult," Mr. Sourani remarked. He added, however, that Palestinian human rights activists "feel that it's our commitment, our mandate" to carry on with their cause, whether they deal with an Israeli or Palestinian authority. "We are stubborn enough, and we have the will to proceed with it," he stressed.

Mr. Sourani feels human rights organisations and activists can contribute to the peace process by monitoring human rights abuses and by helping to create a climate in which Palestinians "have no human rights grievances against Israel and Palestinians try to build a civil society, democratisation, and political rights."

For Mr. Sourani, this climate will only occur under an independent Palestinian state. "When we build a Palestinian state... we will then see a new Middle East," he said.

Reviewing the challenges

ahead, Mr. Feldman said that "major issues were not solved and the occupation mechanism was not disintegrated" by the Israel-PLO accord. "The issue of settlements, Jerusalem, (and) self-determination are not dealt with — and these need very careful monitoring," he said.

Decades of occupation and an impoverished economy have created obstacles of creating a democratic civil society in the West Bank and Gaza, Mr. Feldman said. "I don't expect it to happen instantly," he remarked. He stressed, however, that a Palestinian "democratic entity could serve as an example to the whole Arab World."

Mr. Feldman says that once the accord is implemented "the life of the Palestinians will be their own responsibility." He expects that Israeli activists will turn to an agenda that has long been neglected — Israeli human rights.

Israeli activists must "create a new agenda of human rights," including questions of just economic distribution, women's rights, the balance between the state and religion, and democratisation issues, such as the party system and creating a constitution, he said.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### German replacements leave for Somalia

**BONN (AFP)** — The first batch of 196 German soldiers to replace members of the German contingent in Somalia left Germany on Friday evening, officials said. Some 1,700 Bundeswehr troops have been stationed at Belet Uen, some 300 kilometres northwest of Mogadishu, since August. The operation to replace the original contingent, which was providing logistical support to some 500 Italian soldiers in the area, is due to end on Dec. 19. It is the first time German troops have been deployed outside the 16-nation North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) since the Bundeswehr was formed in 1955. Germany has already announced it is to scale the contingent down to 400 or 500 soldiers.

### 7 arrested in Falyum

**CAIRO (AFP)** — Egyptian security forces have arrested seven suspected Islamic militants in Fayoum province southwest of here and seized a dozen petrol bombs from one of them, police said Friday. Mohammad Fathi Mahamud, also known as Khalid, had hidden the petrol bombs in a canvas bag, police said, and a preliminary investigation revealed he was "about to commit terrorist acts." On Thursday police said they had dismantled a "terrorist" organisation which was trying to seize control of Cairo's working class neighbourhood of Imbaba. Extremists of the Al Gamaa Islamiya movement had turned Imbaba into a stronghold before a major police sweep in which hundreds of the group's members were arrested.

### Iran cleric says U.S. ties 'deadly poison'

**NICOSIA (AP)** — A senior Iranian cleric Friday ruled out a resumption of relations with Washington, and said such a suggestion was like "a deadly poison" for the Islamic republic. Ayatollah Abdul Karim Musavi Ardebili spoke in a prayer sermon at Tehran University which was carried by the state-run radio and the Islamic Republic News Agency. "No one should talk or write about compromise and cooperation with the United States because this is like deadly poison," Ayatollah Ardebili told the worshippers. "I would go one step further and say that they should not even think about it."

Ayatollah Ardebili, a member of Tehran's powerful Constitutional Committee, is a close aide to the nation's spiritual leader, Ayatollah Ali Khamenei. Iran had expected the Clinton administration to seek improved relations in exchange for Tehran's help in the 1991 release of Western hostages held in Lebanon by pro-Iranian militants. But Washington kept Iran on top of the list of countries that sponsor terrorism. The United States has been openly trying to block Tehran's efforts to improve relations with Europe. Ayatollah Ardebili said the United States was "the mother of all corruption" and responsible for most, but not all, of Iran's woes.

### S. Arabia funds new Moroccan airport

**RABAT (R)** — Saudi Arabia has paid \$13 million to finance construction of a new airport in the desert town of Radchida, 320 kilometres south-east of Rabat, the official news agency MAP said Friday. The airport, which opened to traffic on Thursday, was inaugurated by Saudi Defence Minister Prince Sultan Ben Abdul Aziz and Morocco's Crown Prince Sidi Mohammed, elder son of King Hassan. It was a 3.2 kilometres runway capable of taking large civil aircraft, and was built by Moroccan construction companies in just under three months.

### Russia to help investigate Iran crash

**MOSCOW (R)** — Russia has sent a team of experts to Tehran to help investigate the crash of a Russian-made cargo plane which hit a mountain in south-east Iran, ITAR-TASS news agency said Friday. All 17 people on the huge Antonov AN-124 were killed when it crashed on Monday on its way from Dubai to Tashkent in the central Asian Republic of Uzbekistan. Ivan Mashkovsky, head of Russia's air safety directorate, told TASS the plane belonged to the Moscow-based firm Magistralka Linie. Of the dead, 14 were Russians and three had yet to be identified.

### Sadat's widow will reconcile with Arafat

**OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (AP)** — After the former Egyptian leader, President Anwar Sadat was slain by Islamic fundamentalists 12 years ago, Yasser Arafat blessed the finger that pulled the trigger. But Friday, on the 17th anniversary of Sadat's peace mission to occupied Jerusalem, his widow Ildan Sadat said she would put aside animosity towards the Palestinian leader. "As soon as he started making peace I forgot all the things he said about my husband," she told Israeli Television in an interview. "I am not for revenge, I am not looking back," she said. "I am looking for... all of us to live in peace so what my husband did will never ever go in vain." Egyptian Ambassador Mohammad Bassamy laid a wreath Friday on the grave of the late Menachem Begin, the former Israeli prime minister and peacemaking partner to Mr. Sadat. The two leaders shared the Nobel Prize for Peace with former U.S. President Jimmy Carter. "It was his idea, his mission," Mrs. Sadat said of her late husband's decision to go to Jerusalem. "He was very calm, very sure of himself, very happy that God gave him this opportunity."

### Iran commander says ties with Syria strong

**NICOSIA (R)** — The commander of Iran's revolutionary Guards, Major-General Mousen Rezaei, said on Friday on his return from Syria that relations between the two countries were "good and strong." Iran's IRNA agency said Gen. Rezaei held talks with President Hafez Al Assad, Defence Minister Mustafa Tlas and military chief Hekmat Shahabi during his visit to Damascus. Syria supported Iran during its 1980-88 war with Iraq and the two countries have strong political ties. Iran's deputy foreign minister, Hossein Sheikholeslam who attended the Assad meeting, had talks with Syrian leaders on Wednesday during which he praised attacks by Lebanese against Israeli positions in South Lebanon. Gen. Rezaei also met the leader of Lebanon's Progressive Socialist Party, Walid Jumblatt, and the Secretary General of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine General Command, Ahmad Jibril, IRNA said.

### Other Flights (Terminal 2)

### HAJZ RAILWAY TRAIN

Dep. Amman ..... 8:00 a.m. every Monday  
Arr. Damascus ..... 5:20 p.m. every Monday

Dep. Damascus ..... 7:30 a.m. every Sunday  
Arr. Amman ..... 5:00 p.m. every Sunday

Dep. Amman ..... 5:00 p.m. every Sunday  
Arr. Istanbul (TA) ..... 10:00 p.m. every Sunday

### DEPARTURES

### Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)

6:50 ..... Agaba (RJ)  
6:50 ..... Beirut (RJ)

6:53 ..... Frankfurt (RJ)

6:55 ..... Cario (RJ)

11:00 ..... Copenhagen (RJ)

11:15 ..... Tunis, Casablanca (RJ)

12:00 ..... Amsterdam, New York (RJ)

12:45 ..... Athens (RJ)

20:00 ..... Cario (RJ)

20:30 ..... Roval (RJ)

20:45 ..... Eggplant (RJ)

20:45 ..... Dammam (RJ)

21:25 ..... Agaba (RJ)

22:00 ..... New Delhi (RJ)

22:00 ..... Marrow (large)

22:00 ..... Marrow (small)

22:00 ..... Bangkok (RJ)

22:45 ..... Kuala Lumpur (RJ)

22:45 ..... Olives (green)

22:45 ..... Orange

01:00 ..... Onion (dry)

01:00 ..... Onion (green)

01:00 ..... Pepper (hot)

01:00 ..... Pepper (sweet)

01:00 ..... Tomato

01:00 ..... Spiced

## Queen encourages architectural conservation as a way for communities to endure, flourish

AMMAN (J.T.) — Her Majesty Queen Noor Saturday opened the symposium on the Conservation of Architectural Heritage in Jordan and the Arab World.

The symposium, held at the University of Jordan Engineering and Technology Faculty, was organised by the University's Department of Architecture, as well as the Aga Khan Unit for Islamic Studies.

The conference provides a forum in which participants will present case studies addressing issues related to cultural heritage, as well as to specific problems regarding various architectural sites around the world.

Participating countries in the symposium include the United Kingdom, India, Italy, Saudi Arabia, Kenya, Libya, Pakistan, and the United States.

In his welcoming remarks, University of Jordan President Fawzi Gharaibeh highlighted the emerging challenges in preserving architectural and archaeological heritages in light of modernisation. He also stressed the need for consolidated efforts in facing these challenges.

In her keynote address, the Queen, who holds a degree in architecture and urban planning from Princeton University said that the conservation of architectural heritage is widely recognised as "a universal challenge that transcends aesthetic or historical considerations."

She added that "an emerging global consensus also appreciates indigenous architecture in terms of national economic resources, com-



Her Majesty Queen Noor Saturday attends the opening of the Symposium on the Conservation of Architectural Heritage in Jordan and the Arab World (Petra photo)

munity values, cultural traditions and human identity."

The Queen stressed that while societies are often torn between tradition and modernity, the conservation of architectural heritage "is merely about saving buildings ... it is about preserving physical structures that embody cultural traditions and human values that have helped communities to endure and flourish."

Queen Noor added that fostering greater appreciation for the cultural importance and economic relevance of architectural conservation should be a priority.

The Queen cited several examples of sites in Jordan that have been reused in a manner that is culturally and economi-

cally successful," such as the Kan Zaman farmstead at Yaddouneh, the rest house, museum and archaeological dhow at Umm Qais, Sherif Hussein's house in Amman, and the Darat Al-Funun arts complex in Amman.

A project initiated by the Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature links the architectural renovation of the abandoned village of Dana, in the South of Jordan, to the "nature reserve and to the revival of ancient agricultural fields and traditional handicrafts."

This case best exemplifies the preservation of architectural heritage as "one of several elements within an integrated model of human development that is environmentally sensi-

tive, culturally credible and economically viable," the Queen added.

The Queen's continuing efforts in this area are reflected in her involvement with various organisations and committees, such as the Petra National Trust, of which she is the honorary chairperson, and the Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature.

Receiving Queen Noor upon arrival were president Gharaibeh, as well as Dean of the Faculty of Engineering and Technology Mohammad Abdul Aziz, Vice-President of Academic Affairs Mohammad Al Maqousi, and Conference Chairman Kamel Mahadin.

Accompanying the Queen to the symposium was Her Highness Princess Wijdan Ali.

## Crown Prince calls for stronger Jordanian-Russian economic links

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Saturday called for stronger trade links between Jordan and Russia, saying that those links would benefit the peoples of both countries.

Addressing the opening session of a round table meeting between Jordanian and Russian economists and officials, the Crown Prince said that Jordan can contribute to the development of the Russian Federation in the banking and financial fields due to its experiences in these areas and in view of its central geographical location in the Middle East region.

Organised by the Hashemite Association for International Economic Cooperation, the four-day meeting aims at promoting Jordan's role as a regional economic centre. The meeting is held under the slogan: Jordan: Middle East Gate and a Window on the World.

The meeting, held under the patronage of Prince Hassan and Vladimir Chomikov, first deputy prime minister of Russia, will draw attention to the need to promote economic and trade relations between Jordan and Russia, according to the organisers.

"The beginning of the last decade of the 20th century was a turning point for both Russia and Jordan in their cultural, social, political and economic transformation for years to come," said Prince Hassan.

He said that the convening of the first round table meeting by the two countries, demonstrates the determination of Moscow and Amman to increase the volume of their exchanged trade and to embark on new areas of joint investment projects.

It is incumbent on the two sides to provide a mechanism



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Saturday addresses the opening session of a roundtable meeting between Jordanian and Russian economists (Petra photo)

give momentum to the peace process and to world stability and peace.

Before the opening session, Prince Hassan met with Mr. Chomikov to review bilateral cooperation in economic fields.

The meeting was attended by Yanal Hikmat, adviser of His Majesty King Hussein and the Russian Ambassador to Jordan.

Mr. Chomikov said he was carrying a message to King Hussein from Russian President Boris Yeltsin reflecting Russia's concern and interest in the meeting, which he said is bound to promote mutual cooperation.

The Russian official said that his country was providing facilities for Jordanian businessmen in the Russian Federation.

## Solar energy meeting to review alternative sources of energy

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Fourth Arab International Conference on Solar Energy will open at the Royal Cultural Centre Sunday under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

The participants who represent 25 Arab and European countries as well as the U.S. will review working papers and studies on solar energy, solar radiation, photo voltaics and means of developing solar energy through modern technology.

Several papers will discuss wind power, refrigeration and heating systems and other forms of alternative energy sources.

Scientists from the Royal Scientific Society (RSS), which is organising the meeting, will participate in the discussions.

An RSS source said that several Arab and International organisations concerned with alternative energy sources, especially solar and wind power.

## QAIA terminals to get billboards illuminated

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Bahrain-based Gulf Media International (GMI) Saturday concluded a contract with the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) to install illuminated billboards in the passenger lounge of Queen Alia International Airport. CAA Director General

Ahmad Jweibeh told the Jordan Times that the company, which has world wide interests and vast experience, will undertake the task of marketing and procuring the billboards to be set up at the airport.

Under the terms of the agreement, the CAA will earn

60 per cent of the total profits from revenues; GMI will earn 40 per cent, said Mr. Jweibeh.

Noting that the five-year contract will take effect in two months, Mr. Jweibeh said that GMI has already started placing advertisements in local and international media in order to market this business.

## Malhas returns from successful trip to Beirut

AMMAN (Petra) — Health Minister Abdul Rahim Malhas Saturday returned to Amman from Beirut describing his visit to Lebanon and talks with officials there as fruitful, constructive and successful. During the three-day visit, the minister said he met with Lebanon's Prime

Minister Rafik Al Hariri and Lebanese counterpart, as well as the vice president of the American University of Beirut (AUB). Discussions with the officials, he said, covered issues of common interest to both countries.

**JORDAN UNIVERSITY FOR WOMEN**

A COURSE IN ADVANCED ENGLISH / ARABIC TRANSLATION: PRACTICAL APPROACHES NOVEMBER 29, 1993 - January 28, 1994

An 8-week course (Sat., Mon., Wed., 4 - 6 P.M.) in the principles and procedures of English/Arabic translation. The course is designed to cater to the practical needs of the professional translator, the teacher of translation, the translator-trainee and the advanced student of English. Theory and practice are combined in this unique offering which will include:

- Translation of texts (argumentation, etc.)
- Translation of topics drawn from diverse fields such as politics, economics, sciences and technology, law, economics, literature and social sciences.

The course will be taught by Dr. Basil Hatim Director of postgraduate studies in Translation and Linguistics. Heriot - Watt University, Scotland and currently associate professor of Translation and linguistics at Jordan University for Women.

For further information and enrolment, please contact : Rula Nashashibi Tel : 715553/47 Ext: 228. Fax : 962-715570 Fees: 95 JD

## WHAT'S ON EXHIBITIONS

- ★ Graphic exhibition by Syrian artist Sa'd Hajjo at the Royal Cultural Centre.
- ★ Flower and tricot exhibition at Sabha Association for Social Development in Mafrag.
- ★ Exhibition of children's drawings, paintings, and photographs at YWCA premises (11:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.)
- ★ Art exhibition by plastic artist Hanan Al Dasaqil at the student multi-purpose building at the University of Jordan.
- ★ The Palestinian embroidery exhibit at the Royal Cultural Centre (daily 10:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.)
- ★ Art exhibition by artist Intissar Qaddurah at the Jordan Inter-Continental Hotel.
- ★ Art exhibition (drawing on mirrors and glass, and ceramics) by women engineers of the Jordan Engineers Association.
- ★ Art exhibition by plastic artist Anwar Haddadin at the Royal Cultural Centre.
- ★ Art exhibition entitled "Mirage" by artist Alia' Al Shanti at Abd'ad Art Gallery Mecca Street.
- ★ Exhibition of lithographs by a number of artists at the French Cultural Centre.
- ★ Exhibition of coins at the Spanish Cultural Centre.
- ★ Art exhibition by Iraqi artist Fahmi Al Qaysi at the Alia Art Gallery.
- ★ Art exhibition by artist Ibrahim Al Nashashibi at Baladna Art Gallery (Gardens Street).
- ★ Art exhibition by Iraqi artist Rakhan Dabdoub at Orfali Art Gallery (Tel. 826932).
- ★ Art exhibition by a number of artists at the Student Affairs Deanship Building at the University of Jordan.
- ★ Exhibition of recent paintings by artist Anmar Khanmash at Darat Al Funun at the Abdul Hameed Shoman Foundation in Jabal Luweibdeh. Also showing, the permanent exhibition (Saturday-Thursday 10:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.)

## DRAMAS

- ★ Drama in Arabic entitled "The Upstairs House" at Samir Al Rifai Auditorium at the University of Jordan at 3:00 p.m.

## FILM

- ★ Film entitled "The Omega Man" at the American Center at 5:00 p.m. (98 minutes).

## AUTO SHOW

- ★ Auto show 1994 at the Amman International Auto Exhibition.

AMMAN (J.T.) — Finance Minister Sami Gammoh Saturday opened a two-week training seminar on ways to combat drug trafficking by calling for closer international cooperation.

Jordan is exerting tremendous efforts in this area and has been cooperating with other governments and international organisations and achieving success, said the minister in an opening address. Organised by the Brussels-based Customs Cooperation Council (CCC), the training seminar will examine modern means of fighting illicit drug trafficking and international cooperation to achieve this end.

Customs work is not confined to combating drug trafficking, but covers various endeavours to fight smuggling in general and illicit trading of merchandise, said the minister.

Mr. Gammoh urged governments to offer all possible assistance to their respective law enforcement authorities.

He said smuggling continues to pose serious material and moral threat to national economies and international trade.

A total of 16 participants representing Jordan, the United Emirates, Libya, Egypt, and Iran are involved in the seminar.

The CCC, founded in 1950, aims to study all matters related to cooperation in customs affairs examination of technical

aspects of customs systems with a view to attaining harmony and uniformity, preparation of conventions and recommendations and ensuring uniform interpretation and application of customs conventions.

In addition the CCC contributes to the settlement of customs disputes and provides nations with advice regarding customs regulations and paves the ground for international customs cooperation.

## Dutch cyclists stopover in Jordan on aid mission for Tunisian children

By Rana Husseini  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Three young Dutch cyclists have made a stopover in Jordan before continuing to other countries in the region next week on a mission coordinated with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to raise money to help poor children in Tunisia.

This programme is one of many UNICEF is conducting to collect money for the poor in the world, said Norbert Van Der Straaten, 23, one of three volunteers on this project.

According to Mr. Straaten,

Tunisian children between the ages of 6 and 12 lack the necessary funds to attend school. He said the donated money will be used to improve the education system in Tunisia and to send youth to vocational training schools to learn skills that will enable them to depend on themselves and live on what they produce.

In El Kef, the poor region in Tunisia they are working for, said Mr. Straaten, only 20 per cent of children get an opportunity to attend school.

Ion De Mik, 22, another of the cyclists, said the idea of this trip was discussed three years ago.

## Iranian trade exhibit off to good start

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Iranians have put up an impressive array of goods at an exhibition opened here Saturday in an attempt to lure Jordanian traders to open up import channels.

The exhibition, organised by the Industrial Development and Renovation Organisation (IDRO) of Iran, and opened by Industry and Trade Minister Bassam Al Saket, includes products ranging from industrial and agricultural machinery, to construction material, cars, buses, foodstuff and cosmetics, not to mention the renowned Persian carpets.

"We are here to probe the way for establishing a business relationship with our Jordanian brothers, and we are very optimistic," said A. Zarabi, managing director of IDRO, a government agency.

People crowded the aisles of the exhibition, and Jordanian and Iranian businessmen were seen exchanging business cards and setting up appointments to further discuss future trade re-

lations.

Iranian-Jordanian trade balance is currently in favour of the Kingdom, which exported phosphates and related products worth \$20 million to Iran; its imports from Iran totalled \$10 million in traditional Iranian products, mainly foodstuff, carpets and industrial chemicals.

In the first eight months of this year, Iran bought Jordanian products worth \$8.5 million and sold the Kingdom goods worth \$4 million.

Reports of Iran mining its own phosphates from reserves estimated at about 600 million tonnes have sparked concern that its purchases from Jordan could be scaled down.

A series of meetings last week between an Iranian official delegation in Amman covered this issue.

"We are aiming for long-term agreements which would ensure that Iranian imports of Jordanian phosphates will continue," said a senior official.

However, prices are also expected to figure high in Iranian considerations.

"We were once looking at a big map and we said let's travel around the world," said Mr. De Mik.

"We agreed that since we were travelling the world why don't we do something useful at the same time, so we contacted UNICEF."

The three men are travelling on their own expense, according to Jan Pieter Broekhoven, 25, the third cyclist.

"We all worked in Holland to save money to be able to afford the trip," Mr. Broekhoven said.

The trio told the Jordan Times that this trip was a great opportunity to be exposed to new cultures.

"We have noticed that people's treatment of tourists differed from how it is in Europe. People, especially in the Middle East, invite us to their homes although they don't know us, while in Europe people are nice only if they know us," Mr. Mik said.

Mr. Straaten said this trip gave him new knowledge about the Middle East and the rest of the countries they visited.

"After what I have experienced in my travels, I will be able to build my own image about the Middle East, rather than depending on the media's image," Mr. Straaten said.

"Victory Tyres (a company in Holland) supplied them with 36 tyres to complete their long journey and Feyenoord, a professional soccer team in Holland, are helping the cyclists sell lottery tickets.

"Our goal is to finish the trip in six months, ... depending on the weather, and other circumstances," said Mr. Straaten who started cycling at the age of 12, encouraged by his father.

Thus far, their trip has taken them to Belgium, Luxembourg, France, Switzerland, Italy, Greece, Turkey and Syria, before stopping in Jordan.

They said they plan to stay in the Kingdom another week.

"People in Jordan are more relaxed than I thought they would be, and everything is stable, and we felt that nothing bad was going to happen. While in Turkey for example, we feel that the atmosphere was tense," he added. Mr. Broekhoven said they expect to raise approximately \$30,000 to aid the Tunisian children.

The three said they decided to postpone their university studies for one year to work for this project.

"It is worth missing one school year to do this project that should help many need children in Tunisia, as well as children of the rest of the world," he said.

## CAR FOR SALE

BMW 520i, 1992, grey, white leather seats, sun roof, automatic gear, customs duty unpaid.

Price: JD17,000 non-negotiable.

Call Commodore Hotel, Tel: 607225, 6

# Opinion & Analysis

JORDAN TIMES, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1993

## Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation  
Established 1975

Subscription and advertising rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department

Chairman of the Board of Directors:  
MAHMOUD AL KAYED

Director General:  
MOHAMMAD AMAD

Editor-in-Chief:  
GEORGE S. HAWATMEH

Editorial and advertising offices:  
Jordan Press Foundation,  
University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

Telephones: 66711/6, 67014-4

Telex: 21497 ALRAI JO

Faximile: 696183

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays.  
Subscription and advertising rates are available from the  
Jordan Times advertising department

## Christopher holds the key

IT IS no secret that the stalemate in the Syrian-Israeli peace talks is holding up progress on other fronts. Even though the PLO and Jordan have signed preliminary agreements with Israel, it is clear by now that further progress on these two tracks cannot be attained in the absence of meaningful progress on the Israeli-Syrian level. This explains the sense of trepidation associated with the impending visit of U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher to the area in early December.

The Syrians hold important keys with regard not only to their own dimension of the peace talks but also those affecting the Lebanese and Palestinians as well. In addition to the fact that the Lebanese cannot move except with the Syrians, many Palestinian factions, bitterly opposed to the Palestinian self-rule agreement of Sept. 13, are for all intents and purposes under the Syrian control. The stand of these factions is very critical to the success of the peace process because continued violence in the occupied territories is threatening to abort the process in its infancy.

Recent polls in Israel show that public support for the peace process is waning due to recent attacks by Hamas and other radical Palestinian groups on Israelis. Unless the Palestinians unify their ranks there are fears that a weak PLO would not be able to wrest from Israel the aspired-for Palestinian national rights. This is where Damascus can lend support, something that cannot be attained unless a significant breakthrough on the Syrian track is achieved. There appears to be no valid reason for lack of progress on the Syrian front since Damascus has already made its intention clear. Full Israeli withdrawal from the Golan Heights in return for full peace. This then is a sensible negotiating stance that calls for appreciation.

Palestinian support for the Gaza-Jericho agreement cannot be expected to maintain impetus unless a more accelerated agreement on the thorny issues that still divide the two sides is reached. The hands of the Palestinian opposition would continue to be strengthened as long as the Sept. 13 pact is devoid of any real and tangible results. According to the PLO there are still three formidable problems facing the Palestinian and Israeli negotiators at the Cairo meetings: Control over border crossings, the size of the Jericho area and the release of Palestinian prisoners. There is therefore a race with time on all fronts, and unless Mr. Christopher's trip succeeds in undoing the several knots that complicate and impede the quest for comprehensive peace, there is every reason to conclude that the euphoria associated with the earlier breakthroughs could be short-lived.

## ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

AL RA'I daily Saturday said that the lapse of two months since the signing of the Israeli-PLO deal does not mean the return of the rights of the Palestinian people or the liberation of Arab lands. Neither have the negotiations along the different Arab-Israeli tracks produced any formula that would justify the lifting of the Arab boycott of Israel regulations, said the daily. The paper said that the Israeli repression has increased in intensity as Israel continues to hold on to occupied Arab lands. At the same time, the paper said, the Israelis refuse to withdraw from the Golan and Lebanon and continue to acquire full backing from the United States for its policies and practices, added the daily. It said that while the United States continues to impose U.N. sanctions on Iraq, its senators demand that the Arabs end their boycott of Israel regulations. Furthermore, the United States Congress is currently contemplating the idea of imposing economic sanctions on countries that are by the Arab countries' regulations at a time when Washington is maintaining rules designed to starve the Iraqi people and deprive Iraqi children of medicine, the paper added. It said that it is not only the western allies who are to blame for the plight of the Iraqi people, but rather the Islamic and Arab countries which help maintain such a crime on the innocent population.

AL DUSTOUR criticised the ongoing negotiations between the Arabs and Israel, stressing that nothing has been achieved despite the meetings over two years. If anything, the paper said, the negotiations have encouraged Israel to pursue its atrocities and repression against the Palestinians. While deceiving the world about prospects for peace, Israel escalates its repression and its atrocities against the civilian population, killing more Palestinians and detaining others, said the paper. If the Americans are really concerned about the attainment of peace in our region, they ought to deal first with the situation in the occupied Arab lands and should pressure Israel into stopping its atrocities, demanded the paper. Repression, intimidation and occupation run contrary to the requirements of peace and security with the declared statements and intentions about the prospects of peace in the Middle East, added the paper. It said that the more repression practised on the Palestinians, the more they will be determined to cling to their rights and freedom.

## Sunday's Economic Pulse

By Dr. Fahed Al Fanek

## Bankers' perceptions of credit ceiling

In its fifth monthly issue, "Political Perspectives", a monthly publication issued by Noor Al Anjad Foundation, surveyed Jordanian bankers and businessmen on their perception of the monetary policies adopted by the Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ). The survey covered 139 bankers and 14 businessmen, and included 15 questions related to the imposition of a ceiling on credit.

One could ask what would be the use of surveying people over a technical issue, such as credit ceiling, when one can go directly to the authority concerned, i.e. the CBJ, and enquire about the fact.

The answer to this question is that the survey is not about the facts as they are, but about the facts as they are perceived by those concerned.

With this in mind, we go through this survey, which covered bankers and businessmen, who are supposed to be well informed.

The main reason why the Central Bank imposed ceilings on credit is compliance with the IMF conditions stated the interviewees. This is true, but one should take into account that the ceiling was worked out not solely by the IMF, but in cooperation with the Central Bank and the Ministry of Finance. The logic behind it is to prevent inflation and curb the aggregate demand. Apparently this fact was visible to almost half of those surveyed who, in answering the second

question, indicated that the ceiling was not simply imposed, but agreed upon between the IMF and CBJ.

The majority of those surveyed fell in the trap of the third question, when 60 per cent agreed with the suggestion to invest the excess banks' liquidity in government bonds. Such a step will only transfer liquidity to the public sector. Besides, government bonds are not readily available. New issues are scarce. The government is no more in need to borrow extensively and it has its own ceiling of borrowing to abide by.

In answering the fourth question, the majority of those surveyed suggested that the credit ceiling will strengthen the dinar against foreign currencies. This may be true only marginally. Credit ceiling is not meant to influence exchange rate, but domestic demand.

In answering the fifth question, the sample agreed that the credit ceiling was meant to control inflation; those survey were tempted not to do so upon answering the first question because they were given another, more appealing, reason which is the IMF conditions.

It was nice to find that almost three quarters of the sample trust the central bank. This is of course crucial for the public confidence.

The members of the sample also showed that using the dinar as a currency in the Palestinian autonomous entity and allowing Jordanian banks to branch out there is beneficial to

the Jordanian economy, as indicated in answering questions eight, nine and 10.

The sample estimated that the credit ceiling will improve the distribution of resources, and not cause capital flight, as was shown in answering question 11.

The majority though missed the point when they did not realise that the imposition of a ceiling as a ratio of the present level will definitely affect small and new banks more, because 9 per cent of Arab Bank credit stock is a lot, while 9 per cent of the credit of the newly formed Middle East Bank or Philadelphia Bank or ABC Bank is too little for their endeavour to catch up with well-established banks.

In answering questions No. 13 and 14, the surveyed bankers and businessmen stated the obvious when they were inclined to believe that credit restriction is not, in general, good for new investors or industrialists who look for expansion and that Petra Bank failure was not a reason behind the imposition of credit ceilings.

Finally, a vast majority decided that inflation is a major evil and in order to lessen it, they were ready to sacrifice even growth.

In conclusion, one can see that when it comes to the monetary policy, bankers and businessmen in Jordan are prudent, conservative and well informed.

## The lessons of the November elections

By Dr. James Zogby

Republicans swept the three most hotly contested and high stakes elections of November 1992, stirring a national debate over the impact the Democratic defeat will have on the year-old Clinton administration.

In governor's races in Virginia and New Jersey, and in the mayoral race in New York, Republicans ended long-time Democratic Party rule. When added to the Republican victories earlier this year in the mayoral races on Los Angeles and Jersey City, and the special Senate election in Texas, 1992 looks like a very bad year for Democratic incumbents.

### Virginia

Twelve years of Democratic Party control of the governor's mansion in Richmond ended with George Allen's victory over Mary Sue Terry. But it might in all fairness be said that Republicans did not win this election so much as the year-old Clinton administration.

In the end, Ms. Terry's campaign never served to distinguish her in the minds of the voters or separate her from the image of her party, and she went down to defeat at the hands of an electorate seized by an anti-incumbent mood.

The "religious right's" conservative social and political messages present a clear challenge to liberal ideologies on issues like crime, abortion, education, welfare, and all policy areas where individual responsibility plays a role.

On foreign policy questions, the movement puts forth a less coherent message. For example, while their leaders were extremely anti-Soviet and fervently pro-Israel (since in their theology they believe that only when Israel conquers its enemies will the messiah return to save the "chosen"), the followers of the movement do not always agree on these issues. Nevertheless, the "religious right" has clearly become a force to be reckoned with because of its demonstrated ability to define an issues agenda and in elections.

President Richard Nixon participated in one of Mr. Allen's fundraising events.

One last major factor in the Virginia election was the strong emergence of the organised conservative Christian Evangelical movement as part of the mainstream Republican coalition. Since the rise of the Jerry Falwell and Pat Robertson organisations a decade ago, the "religious right" (as they are frequently called) has been building a strong base in the Republican Party. This year, in Virginia, they proved themselves a dominant factor in the Republican electoral victory.

While one of their leaders lost his bid to become lieutenant governor, the movement demonstrated substantial political organisation and muscle.

In the end, Ms. Terry's campaign never served to distinguish her in the minds of the voters or separate her from the image of her party, and she went down to defeat at the hands of an electorate seized by an anti-incumbent mood.

Mr. Florio did invite Mr. Clinton to New Jersey to campaign for him, and the White House responded. During the weeks leading up to the election, President Clinton, Hillary Clinton, Vice President Al Gore and a number of cabinet members all came to support Mr. Florio's reelection effort.

This intense White House involvement seems due to Mr. Clinton's realisation that a Florio victory would be important because the New Jersey governor's record so closely paralleled his own. Mr. Florio's campaign management team was even the same one that had helped Mr. Clinton get elected last year.

But Republican victor Christie Todd Whitman had big guns in her camp, too. Ed Rollins, the mastermind behind Ronald Reagan's 1984 electoral landslide, served as her chief strategist. Ms. Rollins was assisted by Lyn Nofziger, a veteran of the first Reagan White House. They helped Ms. Whitman to overcome some early stumbling and then, in the final days of the race, they closed the gap with Mr. Florio with a string of speeches and advertisements designed to remind voters why they were so angry with Mr. Florio in 1990.

Still, in the end, as in Virginia, it was more of a Democratic defeat than a Republican victory. The margin was a mere 37,000 votes out of the more than 2.4 million votes cast. New Jersey was another victory for the anti-incumbent sentiment and sent a strong message on taxes.

Upon assuming office that year, Mr. Florio faced a staggering state budget deficit and a state treasury unable to meet payrolls and provide essential services. Acting out of courage or, as some would say, political foolishness, Mr. Florio took a decisive stand. He pushed through a massive \$2.8 billion tax increase and slashed state services in an effort to set the state's finances in order. Public outrage was intense.

Mr. Florio faced a statewide protest movement that sought to remove him from office. The effort failed then, but succeeded last week — and the lesson will not be lost on Bill Clinton. Mr. Florio lost because he raised to cut the deficit and the voters never forgave him.

Surprisingly, this was not the outcome expected by most analysts. In fact, it appeared just one week before the election that voters had either forgotten Mr. Florio's "crime" or simply forgiven him. The governor held a "commanding" lead in the polls — as high as 7 per cent the day before the election. And unlike Mary Sue Terry, Mr. Florio had run an excellent campaign, was personally regarded as tough when he needed to be and even exhibited some charisma.

Mr. Florio did invite Mr. Clinton to New Jersey to campaign for him, and the White House responded. During the weeks leading up to the election, President Clinton, Hillary Clinton, Vice President Al Gore and a number of cabinet members all came to support Mr. Florio's reelection effort.

This intense White House involvement seems due to Mr. Clinton's realisation that a Florio victory would be important because the New Jersey governor's record so closely paralleled his own. Mr. Florio's campaign management team was even the same one that had helped Mr. Clinton get elected last year.

But Republican victor Christie Todd Whitman had big guns in her camp, too. Ed Rollins, the mastermind behind Ronald Reagan's 1984 electoral landslide, served as her chief strategist. Ms. Rollins was assisted by Lyn Nofziger, a veteran of the first Reagan White House. They helped Ms. Whitman to overcome some early stumbling and then, in the final days of the race, they closed the gap with Mr. Florio with a string of speeches and advertisements designed to remind voters why they were so angry with Mr. Florio in 1990.

Still, in the end, as in Virginia, it was more of a Democratic defeat than a Republican victory. The margin was a mere 37,000 votes out of the more than 2.4 million votes cast. New Jersey was another victory for the anti-incumbent sentiment and sent a strong message on taxes.

Upon assuming office that year, Mr. Florio faced a staggering state budget deficit and a state treasury unable to meet payrolls and provide essential services. Acting out of courage or, as some would say, political foolishness, Mr. Florio took a decisive stand. He pushed through a massive \$2.8 billion tax increase and slashed state services in an effort to set the state's finances in order. Public outrage was intense.

Mr. Florio faced a statewide protest movement that sought to remove him from office. The effort failed then, but succeeded last week — and the lesson will not be lost on Bill Clinton. Mr. Florio lost because he raised to cut the deficit and the voters never forgave him.

Surprisingly, this was not the outcome expected by most analysts. In fact, it appeared just one week before the election that voters had either forgotten Mr. Florio's "crime" or simply forgiven him. The governor held a "commanding" lead in the polls — as high as 7 per cent the day before the election. And unlike Mary Sue Terry, Mr. Florio had run an excellent campaign, was personally regarded as tough when he needed to be and even exhibited some charisma.

Mr. Florio did invite Mr. Clinton to New Jersey to campaign for him, and the White House responded. During the weeks leading up to the election, President Clinton, Hillary Clinton, Vice President Al Gore and a number of cabinet members all came to support Mr. Florio's reelection effort.

This intense White House involvement seems due to Mr. Clinton's realisation that a Florio victory would be important because the New Jersey governor's record so closely paralleled his own. Mr. Florio's campaign management team was even the same one that had helped Mr. Clinton get elected last year.

1989 election. That year Mr. Dinkins won by a small margin; this year, Mr. Giuliani managed to flip the votes of a mere 100,000 (of the roughly 2 million total votes) to end Democratic rule in the largest city in the U.S.

Mr. Dinkins, who by all account is one of most decent and honourable men in politics, faced enormous difficulties dealing with the divisive and systemic problems plaguing New York City. His efforts to bring people together ran into events and diversions that proved to be his undoing.

The Crown Heights killings and riots brought about deep frictions between New York's Jewish and African American residents. At first, Mr. Dinkins hesitated in condemning the African American riots and then he appealed to side closely with the Jewish community. In an effort to act in a balanced manner and heal rather than contribute to division, he ended up annoying both communities.

Mr. Dinkins' Republican opponent, Rudolph Giuliani,

was a former U.S. attorney in New York City with a strong record as a crime fighter. He latched onto the Crown Heights affair to paint Mr. Dinkins as a weak and indecisive mayor incapable of governing the city. Mr. Giuliani raised the issue of crime and judiciary, and the matter of race. There is no question that in the minds of many white New Yorkers, "crime" is a code-word for the fear that many whites have of African Americans.

Mr. Dinkins' effort to challenge this racial politics backfire and only further angered white voters who turned against him. Exit polls showed that the 51 per cent to 49 per cent Giuliani victory was the result of a very polarised vote.

Mr. Giuliani won the white vote 77 per cent to 21 per cent;

Dinkins won the African American vote 95 per cent to 5 per cent and the Latino vote 60 per cent to 38 per cent. Mr. Dinkins even lost the traditionally liberal Jewish vote 68 per cent to 32 per cent.

And though Mr. Clinton did campaign with Mr. Dinkins,

the race was just too tightly focused on New York-specific issues for the president to have much of an impact.

It is not at all clear that any of these elections was a referendum on Mr. Clinton's presidency. In fact, all three races were decided on the basis of local issues and the failure of local Democratic campaigns.

Still, in the end, as in Virginia,

it was more of a Democratic defeat than a Republican victory.

The margin was a mere 37,000 votes out of the more than 2.4 million votes cast. New Jersey was another victory for the anti-incumbent sentiment and sent a strong message on taxes.

Upon assuming office that year, Mr. Florio faced a staggering state budget deficit and a state treasury unable to meet payrolls and provide essential services. Acting out of courage or, as some would say, political foolishness, Mr. Florio took a decisive stand. He pushed through a massive \$2.8 billion tax increase and slashed state services in an effort to set the state's finances in order. Public outrage was intense.

Mr. Florio faced a statewide protest movement that sought to remove him from office. The effort failed then, but succeeded last week — and the lesson will not be lost on Bill Clinton. Mr. Florio lost because he raised to cut the deficit and the voters never forgave him.

Surprisingly, this was not the outcome expected by most analysts. In fact, it appeared just one week before the election that voters had either forgotten Mr. Florio's "crime" or simply forgiven him. The governor held a "commanding" lead in the polls — as high as 7 per cent the day before the election. And unlike Mary Sue Terry, Mr. Florio had run an excellent campaign, was personally regarded as tough when he needed to be and even exhibited some charisma.

Mr. Florio did invite Mr. Clinton to New Jersey to campaign for him, and the White House responded. During the weeks leading up to the election, President Clinton, Hillary Clinton, Vice President Al Gore and a number of cabinet members all came to support Mr. Florio's reelection effort.

This intense White House involvement seems due to Mr. Clinton's realisation that a Florio victory would be important because the New Jersey governor's record so closely paralleled his own. Mr. Florio's campaign management team was even the same one that had helped Mr. Clinton get elected last year.

Surprisingly, this was not the outcome expected by most analysts. In fact, it appeared just one week before the election that voters had either forgotten Mr. Florio's "crime" or simply forgiven him. The governor held a "commanding" lead in the polls — as high as 7 per cent the day before the election. And unlike Mary Sue Terry, Mr. Florio had run an excellent campaign, was personally regarded as tough when he needed to be and even exhibited some charisma.

Mr. Florio did invite Mr. Clinton to New Jersey to campaign for him, and the White House responded

## Israel, Palestinians should build high-tech second Jordan River

By Marcia Merry

The Jordan River is one of civilisation's most famous natural resources, and if the economic protocols of the new Mideast peace accords are quickly and rightly carried out with advanced-technology mutual benefit projects, then the world can soon have a "new" Jordan River to celebrate for generations to come. Construction of a series of nuclear-powered desalting plants in this region can, soon after the turn of the century, provide the same amounts of fresh water to the Jordan River Basin population as they are receiving now from natural run-off and groundwater sources. That will be the only way to carry out the spirit and "letter of the law" of the historic new peace accords.

expertise of Israeli, Palestinian, Jordanian, Egyptian and other engineers and scientists the world over, to carry out the necessary tasks.

### Make new supplies

Annex III of the accords, the economics protocol titled "Protocol on Israeli-Palestinian Cooperation in Economic and Development Programmes," lists nine points, beginning with water:

"Cooperation in the field of water, including a Water Development Programme prepared by experts from both sides, which will also specify the mode of cooperation in the management of water resources in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, and will include proposals for studies and plans on water rights of each party, as well as in the equitable

It should be clearly understood by everyone concerned with peace in the Middle East and worldwide that the only way to carry out these historic protocols requiring "cooperation" in managing water resources and "equitable utilisation" of joint water supplies, as well as electricity, is to make new supplies.

To be sure, there are gross inequities in the current pattern of rates of water and power in use per capita in Israel, Jordan, and the Gaza Strip and West Bank. The crisis state has been reached where residents in the Gaza camps have only about 44 litres of water a day for personal use (for all purposes of hygiene, drinking and cooking, etc.), which is less than the minimum emergency ration specified by even the World Health Organisation. Hospitals in Gaza are without continuous electricity, besides lacking other supplies.

However, even these inequities are overshadowed by the obvious point that wholly new sources of water and power must be provided if all peoples are to have the right to rates of supplies and usage of water and power, per capita and per hectare, that will guarantee healthy lives, a growing economy, and enhancement of the environment.

### Old Jordan River running dry

As of at least two decades ago, rates of water usage in the entire Jordan River Basin had exceeded all available supplies — no matter how fairly or unfairly these supplies were divided up among the downriver peoples. There has been overpumping from the West Bank aquifers, to the point that this resource base itself is being destroyed. Underground water is turning saline. The Jordan River water flow has fallen to practically a trickle at the point where it enters the Dead Sea. Its feeder waters are being drawn off farther upstream and nothing is left by this point. The Dead Sea itself is shrinking drastically.

As hydrologists measure it, Israel is now making use of 88 per cent of what is called "available renewable supplies" of water, a world-record high rate. Most nations of the world are using perhaps 15-30 per cent of their technically available supplies.

Table 1 and Figure 1 show the location and small volumes of existing water supplies and the location and volume of potential new supplies.

Section I of the table lists the principal sources by name, and the map shows their location. The Jordan River proper is formed inside the boundaries of Israel in the north, at the point where the Dan, the Hasbani and Banias rivers come together. Thence flows what is known as the upper Jordan, into Lake Tiberius.

As of 1964, Israel completed construction of the national water carrier and its offshoots, to draw water out of the upper Jordan system and distribute it throughout Israel. Additionally, significant amounts of water are pumped into the system from aquifers arising in the West Bank. The delivery system reaches down into the Negev.

The "new Jordan River" thus consists of the totality of the volume of new fresh water provided, rather than a new stream riverbed.

Section II of Table 1 shows the relative volumes of water possible from one such nuplex, all the way to 35 such nuplexes.

The map shows the hypothetical sites of a number of nuplexes along all three canal routes.

One nuclear-powered desalting plant can provide 146 million cubic metres of water per

year — more than the flow from the lower Jordan at present! This is the perfect showcase project for the Mediterranean coastline itself, where the accords mandate a new port city at Gaza.

As the table shows, five installed nuclear desalting plants will provide an increment of

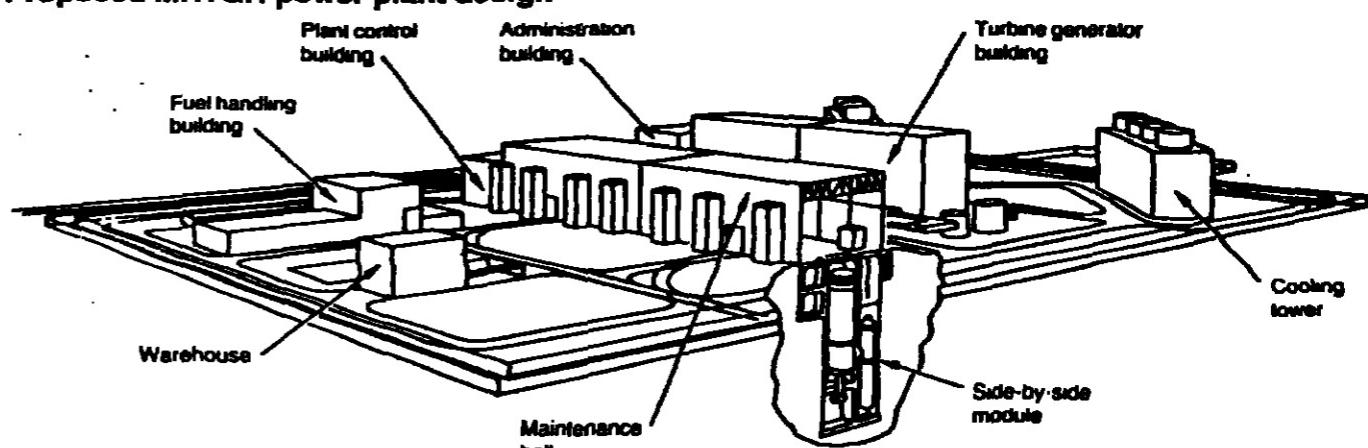
temperature, helium gas-cooled reactor (HTGR) with four modular reactor units underground, and an electrical output of 466 MWe net, after fueling after 40 years, and everything was put at \$249.2 million for one, and \$210.3 for the nth of a kind.

A Europe-based proposal,

involving Asea Brown-Boveri and Siemens, is especially designed for mass production, in a way that component parts can be manufactured in Europe; and shipped by water into place in the Mideast — Executive Intelligence Review, Washington.

FIGURE 2

### Proposed MHTCR power plant design



This General Atomics power plant design has four MHTCR modules, each at 135 megawatts-electric, for a total power output of about 540 megawatts. The reactor module, called the nuclear island, is completely separate from the electric power generating system. It is housed in a below-ground concrete silo. Each of the four nuclear islands is an independent confinement structure, with its own exhaust system.

730 mcm over present-day use. Ten plants will mean an increment of 1,460 mcm, and so on as far as plants go, until superior designs and ways to desal water are brought on line. It would take about 22 of the type of plant considered here to provide the volume of water equal to the current 3,500 mcm of renewable water in the Jordan River Basin — in other words, a second Jordan River.

### Another river

Another way to conceptualise what the new volumes of water mean to the Mideast, is to consider the product water from the nuclear-powered desalting plants in terms of its equivalence in flow rates to famous rivers in other parts of the world.

The flow rate of ten nuclear-powered desalting plants would add up to about 46.5 cubic metres per second (cms). This is comparable to the following rivers familiar in other countries:

— The Thames at Teddington, England in June, 43.6 cms.

— The Red River of the North in the United States at Grand Forks, North Dakota in August, 44 cms.

— The Oise at Creil, France in August, 39.7 cms.

— The Main at Kemnern, Germany in November, 41.3 cms.

Table 1 also indicates roughly what the new volumes of water mean for meeting the needs of a growing population. The right-hand column of Section II shows the existing rates of water use in per capita and per hectare terms in the immediate regions of the West Bank, Jordan, and Israel. Section III shows the potential new rates when new volumes of water are provided, while at the same time the population is growing.

Note, the rise in per hectare water use. What this implies is the rising availability of water to conduct the necessary activities in the economy. (It does not imply that the water is applied per hectare).

The parameters used in this analysis are based on the nuclear desalting plant design proposed in the 1980s for southern California by General Atomics. The plant is a high-

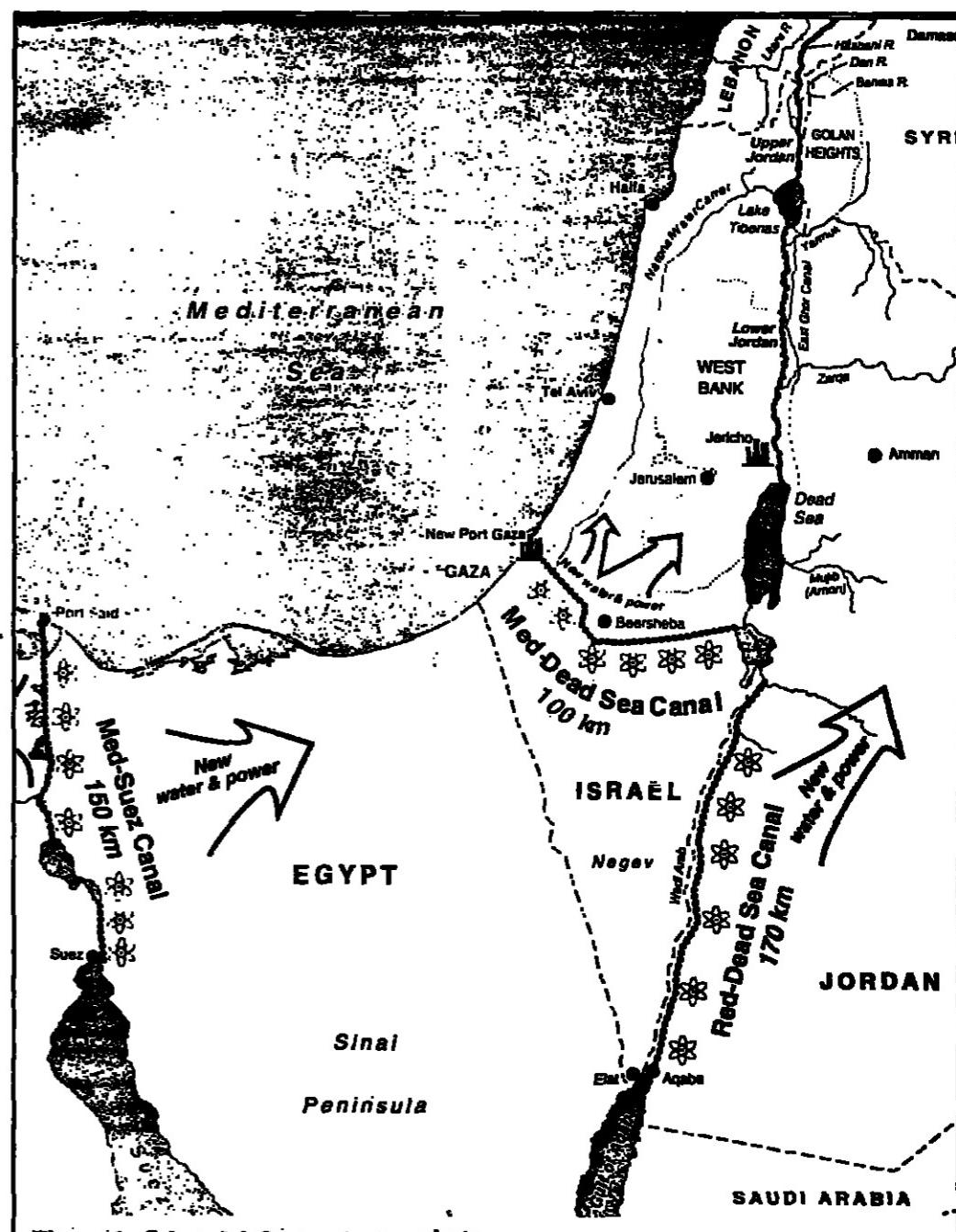


Figure 1. Selected infrastructure projects

TABLE 1  
Nuclear desalting plants can double the water supply in the Jordan River Basin

I. Surface water, principal flows	Discharge (mcm/year)
Hasbani	138
Banias	121
Dan	245
Yarmuk	450
Upper Jordan	650
Lower Jordan	In 1950s: 1,200 In 1990s: 100

II. All sources of fresh water are fully used (surface and underground combined)

	Volume per year			
	Total (mcm)	/ha (cm)	1990 (cm)	2020 (cm)
Jordan River Basin <sup>a</sup>	3,500	318	365	165
Israel, current use (includes 520 mcm from West Bank aquifers)	1,970	1,297	428	294
West Bank	175	313	160	76
Jordan	900	101	281	92

III. Nuclear desalinated fresh water additions to Jordan River Basin

Year	Number of MHTGR plants	Increment new water (mcm)	New total (mcm)	(m <sup>3</sup> /ha)	(m <sup>3</sup> /capita)
1997	1	146	3,646	331	331
1999	5	730	4,230	364	352
2000	10	1,460	4,960	450	354
2020	20	2,920	6,420	584	309
2035	35	5,110	8,610	782	287

\* Million cubic meters.

† The Jordan River Basin covers 18,300,000 hectares in its overall watershed. Of that, 11,000,000 hectares are inside the boundaries of Israel and Jordan — which is the area used for consideration here. Israel, Jordan and the Israeli Occupied Territories together use about 80% of the Jordan River Basin renewable water (surface and underground).

‡ Population growth projected: 1997-11 million; 1999-13 million; 2000-14 million; 2020-21.2 million; 2035-30 million.

Source: U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization; U.S. Department of Agriculture; "International Security," Vol. 18, No. 1 (Summer 1993), pp. 113-138.

On Oct. 6, in Cairo, Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Palestine Liberation Organisation Chairman Yasser Arafat met to reaffirm the spirit of the accords, and to set up committees to carry out various tasks. An economics committee was mandated, which subsequently has begun to meet on what to do. It is within the purview of this committee, and well within the

utilisation of joint water resources for implementation and beyond the interim period."

The second point concerns electricity: "Cooperation in the field of electricity, including an Electricity Development Programme, which will also specify the mode of cooperation for the production, maintenance, purchase and sale of electricity resources."

**Arafat: Israel trying to delay pollout**  
(Continued from page 1)

risk of civil war between Israeli civilians and the military.

The document, drawn up by a team of Israeli military officials and academics, said the "dramatic turnaround" caused by the autonomy deal could have "serious psychological consequences."

**Smart'z**  
Gastronomy Restaurant  
International Cuisine

Lunches  
Drinks & Sandwiches At The Bar  
Set Menus For Business Lunches  
Open Saturdays to Thursdays  
Negev to Midnight

EXCLUSIVELY SMART

SOUK UMM UTHAINA - TEL. 013087

### REGIONAL COMPANY

#### REQUIRES

#### ASSISTANT MANAGER

With following requirements and qualifications:

- University graduate, should be a B.A or M.A in Business and Marketing from a US or European University.
- Local and regional market experience with at least 2 years of permanent residence.
- Minimum 3 years of working experience in the field of telecommunications and marketing at foreign companies like Ericsson, Siemens and / or Alcatel.
- Excellent command of spoken and written English (TOEFL or TOEIC certificate is a must).
- P.C. and data processing knowledge is a basic asset. (DOS, D base, Windows, Word perfect 5.1, WS and Lotus 123)

Please send your C.V. with full documentation, certificates, licenses stamped end November 1993 to the attention of Branch Manager, P.O.Box 962372 Amman - Jordan

P.S. C.V.s which will arrive after December 10th will not be considerable.

HOTEL  
INTER-CONTINENTAL  
JORDAN  
*opera*

The Ambassadors of Opera and Concert Worldwide, Ltd.

Famous selections from Phantom of the Opera, Evita, South Pacific, Camelot, Cats, Carmen, Aida, Tosca, Madame Butterfly.

24th November Matinee 6:30 - 8:30 & Dinner 8:30 - 11:00

The Grand Ballroom



For further information and reservations

Call us at 641361

# Clinton, Asian partners demand world trade accord

SEATTLE (R) — Pacific rim nations Friday gave the United States their backing for a swift new global trade accord but President Bill Clinton ran into refusals by China and Japan to budge on longstanding disputes.

Giving Mr. Clinton coveted support in a U.S.-European dispute, foreign ministers of the 17-nation Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) group made a "strong and urgent call" for conclusion of stalled world trade negotiations by a Dec. 15 deadline.

They also took steps to ease a few Pacific trade barriers and improve channels for commerce between Asia and America.

Although the APEC meeting in this Pacific seaport nominally aims at promoting commerce in the world's fastest-growing region, a joint stand on the global trade issue was the top U.S. priority and one with much steeper potential economic impact.

The APEC partners agreed, giving Mr. Clinton a second major economic policy triumph in 48 hours, following approval of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) in Congress Wednesday.

Their unity move helped Mr. Clinton gloss over the fact that he made no apparent progress in Seattle in resiling thorny U.S. disputes with China and Japan, or to push APEC further along towards transformation into a formal trading alliance.

Mr. Clinton, who accused then-President George Bush of "coddling" China and other abusers of human rights during the 1992 election campaign,

met Chinese President Jiang Zemin Friday in the first such Sino-American summit since before the bloody Tiananmen Square crackdown on dissidents in June 1989.

Mr. Clinton told reporters he raised "very frankly" U.S. concerns about rights, high-tech weapons proliferation and other issues. But he did not claim to have made any headway, and a U.S. brief said later that Mr. Jiang had responded by restating at length China's insistence on "non-interference in the internal affairs of other nations."

Mr. Clinton said the United States would continue exerting leverage as the main foreign customer for Chinese goods, but he stressed the United States saw China as a major potential 21st century ally and did not want to isolate Beijing.

"I think anybody should be reluctant to isolate a country as big as China, with the potential China has... our reluctance to isolate them is the right reluctance," he said.

He similarly could report no progress in getting Japanese agreement to reduce ballooning trade surpluses with the United States during a meeting with Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa.

But Mr. Clinton expressed patience, describing Mr. Hosokawa as a new government leader with domestic reforms as a priority.

"After that, I believe the prime minister will move seriously on the two great economic issues we share in common," he said, referring to global growth and specific U.S.-Japanese trade goals.

"I realize that Japanese economic boosting measures are

important for the world economy," Mr. Hosokawa told Mr. Clinton, according to a senior Japanese official. "Yet political reform is very important too."

If he came up empty on bilateral horse-trading efforts, Mr. Clinton did get his GATT proclamation for consolidation. He set the stage for that with a major foreign policy address to group officials in which he said world prosperity depended on vastly expanded trade and the key was a new set of liberalized trade rules that have been under negotiation for seven years.

"Our willingness to fight for these initiatives — for NAFTA, for an invigorated APEC, for a good new GATT agreement — should make it clear to the world that America will lead the charge against global recession... not just here but in all the advanced nations of the world," he said.

Flexing U.S. muscle on trade far more confidently than he has on other foreign policy issues, Mr. Clinton implicitly waved aside disputes that have deadlocked GATT negotiations and have made agreement by a Dec. 15 deadline look unlikely.

"This nation will not accept a flawed agreement," he said.

Secretary of State Warren Christopher said at a separate news conference that the United States in particular would not yield to European pressures to renegotiate an agreement to reduce farm subsidies and open farm markets. That has been a major GATT stumbling block.

The APEC ministers, under U.S. pressure to transform their four-year-old consultative

body into a more formal trading alliance, announced a few halting steps in that direction.

They included formation of a committee to set overall trade and investment policy guidelines and a "market access agreement" to lower trade barriers on a few products such as electronics and wood products.

This was a long way from the sweeping economic alliance Mr. Clinton envisioned as the APEC of the future but represented a compromise gesture by Asian states leery of U.S. domination.

APEC now includes Australia, Canada, Brunei, China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, South Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, the Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand and the United States.

The sense of urgency Mr. Clinton feels in making trade and economic growth lynchpins of his foreign policy was well illustrated by the release Friday of new U.S. trade figures showing the deficit with the rest of the world had widened again in September to \$10.89 billion for the month.

Asian nations supply about 60 per cent of U.S. imports and account for over 40 per cent of world trade and over \$1.3 trillion in output.

The Seattle meeting concludes Saturday with the first group summit of APEC leaders. Mr. Clinton said he expected this to "focus on getting acquainted and on sharing perspectives."

This cannot be a United States show," he said. "This has got to be an Asian-Pacific combined partnership."

## Japan panel urges tax cuts

TOKYO (R) — A blue-ribbon panel made long-awaited recommendations Friday, calling for a large cut in Japanese income taxes and a rise in the consumption tax, but failed to specify the size and timing of the changes.

In a report submitted to Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa, the 30-member panel said Japan must seek a large cut in income taxes to ease the growing burden on middle-income wage earners.

Mr. Hosokawa told reporters his government would implement tax reforms in fiscal 1994/95 ending March in line with the panel's recommendations.

"We will implement economic stimulus measures and manage the economy in line with the basic ideas proposed by the panel," Mr. Hosokawa said.

University Professor Hiroshi Kato, who headed the tax panel, said in a statement that Japan must not cut taxes without first finding specific revenue sources to balance such cuts, given the severe condition of government finances.

The panel report said a rise in the three per cent consumption tax rate is needed to secure revenues as Japanese society rapidly ages and the ratio of wage-earners falls.

"Substantial reductions should be sought through making the overall system less progressive to ease the growing tax burden on middle-income wage earners," said the panel, referring to income tax changes.

The combined maximum rate of income taxes levied by the central and regional governments should be lowered to 50 per cent from the existing 65 per cent, the panel said.

But the recommendations stopped short of answering important questions on when and to what extent these tax rates should be changed.

The panel is closely linked to the finance ministry. It comprised businessmen, professors, journalists, and representatives from labour unions and consumer groups.

Despite mounting calls for income tax cuts as a cure for Japan's anaemic domestic demand, the panel did not provide any details. It simply said specific tax reform plans should be enacted into law in the form of a package and should not further worsen Japan's tight fiscal position.

The central bank and treasury must show that they will not allow the gap between interest rates and depreciation to close," Teksilbank's Acil said.

This month the central bank

raised its short-term rates to halt currency substitution prompted by lower bond and T-bill rates. It also sold over \$300 million to prop up the lira in the first week of November.

"The central bank and treasury must show that they will not allow the gap between interest rates and depreciation to close," Teksilbank's Acil said.

This month the central bank

raised its short-term rates to

halt currency substitution

prompted by lower bond and

T-bill rates. It also sold over

\$300 million to prop up the lira in the first week of November.

"The central bank and treasury must show that they will not allow the gap between interest rates and depreciation to close," Teksilbank's Acil said.

This month the central bank

raised its short-term rates to

halt currency substitution

prompted by lower bond and

T-bill rates. It also sold over

\$300 million to prop up the lira in the first week of November.

"The central bank and treasury must show that they will not allow the gap between interest rates and depreciation to close," Teksilbank's Acil said.

This month the central bank

raised its short-term rates to

halt currency substitution

prompted by lower bond and

T-bill rates. It also sold over

\$300 million to prop up the lira in the first week of November.

"The central bank and treasury must show that they will not allow the gap between interest rates and depreciation to close," Teksilbank's Acil said.

This month the central bank

raised its short-term rates to

halt currency substitution

prompted by lower bond and

T-bill rates. It also sold over

\$300 million to prop up the lira in the first week of November.

"The central bank and treasury must show that they will not allow the gap between interest rates and depreciation to close," Teksilbank's Acil said.

This month the central bank

raised its short-term rates to

halt currency substitution

prompted by lower bond and

T-bill rates. It also sold over

\$300 million to prop up the lira in the first week of November.

"The central bank and treasury must show that they will not allow the gap between interest rates and depreciation to close," Teksilbank's Acil said.

This month the central bank

raised its short-term rates to

halt currency substitution

prompted by lower bond and

T-bill rates. It also sold over

\$300 million to prop up the lira in the first week of November.

"The central bank and treasury must show that they will not allow the gap between interest rates and depreciation to close," Teksilbank's Acil said.

This month the central bank

raised its short-term rates to

halt currency substitution

prompted by lower bond and

T-bill rates. It also sold over

\$300 million to prop up the lira in the first week of November.

"The central bank and treasury must show that they will not allow the gap between interest rates and depreciation to close," Teksilbank's Acil said.

This month the central bank

raised its short-term rates to

halt currency substitution

prompted by lower bond and

T-bill rates. It also sold over

\$300 million to prop up the lira in the first week of November.

"The central bank and treasury must show that they will not allow the gap between interest rates and depreciation to close," Teksilbank's Acil said.

This month the central bank

raised its short-term rates to

halt currency substitution

prompted by lower bond and

T-bill rates. It also sold over

\$300 million to prop up the lira in the first week of November.

"The central bank and treasury must show that they will not allow the gap between interest rates and depreciation to close," Teksilbank's Acil said.

This month the central bank

raised its short-term rates to

halt currency substitution

prompted by lower bond and

T-bill rates. It also sold over

\$300 million to prop up the lira in the first week of November.

"The central bank and treasury must show that they will not allow the gap between interest rates and depreciation to close," Teksilbank's Acil said.

This month the central bank

raised its short-term rates to

halt currency substitution

prompted by lower bond and

T-bill rates. It also sold over

\$300 million to prop up the lira in the first week of November.

"The central bank and treasury must show that they will not allow the gap between interest rates and depreciation to close," Teksilbank's Acil said.

This month the central bank

raised its short-term rates to

halt currency substitution

prompted by lower bond and

T-bill rates. It also sold over

\$300 million to prop up the lira in the first week of November.

"The central bank and treasury must show that they will not allow the gap between interest rates and depreciation to close," Teksilbank's Acil said.

This month the central bank

raised its short-term rates to

halt currency substitution

prompted by lower bond and

T-bill rates. It also sold over

\$300 million to prop up the lira in the first week of November.

"The central bank and treasury must show that they will not allow the gap between interest rates and depreciation to close," Teksilbank's Acil said.

This month the central bank

raised its short-term rates to

halt currency substitution

prompted by lower bond and

T-bill rates. It also sold over

\$300 million to prop up the lira in the first week of November.

"The central bank and treasury must show that they will not allow the gap between interest rates and depreciation to close," Teksilbank's Acil said.

This month the central bank

# Economy

## Russian government curbs spending

**OSCOW** (Agencies) — The Russian government Friday opted a budget for the last quarter of 1993 that provides drastic spending cuts and raised taxes in a bid to push the country away from runaway inflation. The budget proposal proved by the government is for maintaining the deficit at \$5.5 trillion rubles (\$4.6 billion) despite projections in spending that could have sent the deficit rising to 11 trillion rubles by end of 1993. The government also decided to boost its revenues by

1.7 trillion rubles through tax increases and "other measures," a statement released by the cabinet said.

"We are not going to make people happy with it," Finance Minister Boris Fyodorov told a news conference after the government decided to tighten its belt for the remainder of the year.

Mr. Fyodorov warned last week that the economy would be on the brink of hyperinflation if the government did not cut spending.

In a statement, the government said it would restrict credit

emission from the central bank to four trillion rubles and called for halting central bank intervention on the currency market to support the ruble.

The budget outline for the last quarter is to be presented to President Boris Yeltsin for his approval and the Russian leader is expected to sign the document next week.

Deputy Prime Minister Anatoly Chubais criticised the move, stating that the government went "a little too far" in its commitment to maintain the deficit at its anticipated level, Interfax reported.

Mr. Chubais said the government had contributed to the trillions of rubles of debts accumulated by enterprises because it failed to meet payments to them.

Central Bank Chairman Viktor Geraschenko, a strong advocate of state support to industry, described the financial situation as "difficult," ITAR-TASS reported.

Mr. Fyodorov said Mr. Geraschenko had requested that the debts of state enterprises be cancelled but asserted he was "totally against" such a move as it would increase inflation.

## UAE has no plans to allow foreign ownership of shares

**ABU DHABI** (AFP) — The United Arab Emirates (UAE), a key OPEC oil producer, has said it had no plans to lift a long-standing ban on foreigners to trade in local shares of own property.

The finance and industry ministry said it was reacting to comments by local businessmen that the federal government was planning to revise its laws to open its stock market and real-estate sector to expatriates.

"Owning shares in the UAE institutions and buying property are governed by a set of laws and regulations enforced by the concerned authorities," the ministry said in a statement published in the local press.

"There are no plans in future to change such laws. What has been mentioned in the news papers is untrue. The ministry hopes economic circles to be more careful in their comments to avoid any harm to the country's interests."

JORDAN TIMES, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1993 7

According to the central bank, around 70 per cent of the savings by expatriates in the UAE are transferred abroad every month due to lack of major investment opportunities.

## Protex '93

An Exhibition that Shows  
Latest Means, Service & Equipments Related to Safety, Security and Protection of Lives and Properties.

Philadelphia Hotel  
Nov. 21 - 24 - 1993

Opening hours.  
(10.am - 13.00 pm.) - (16 pm - 21.00 pm.)

Organized by:

AL MADINA INFORMATION  
Tel: 688141, Fax: 699508

## World produces more platinum than it wants

**LONDON** (R) — Platinum, more valuable than gold, is coming onto the market faster than a recession-hit world can consume it, leading refiner Johnson Matthey has said.

It said in a review that supply of the metal in 1993 would rise 10 per cent to 4.21 million ounces.

That will mean a surplus of platinum, most of which is used as a catalyst in lead-free vehicle engines, of 190,000 ounces compared to 20,000 last year.

Demand forecasts have been tempered by a longer than expected recession in Japan, the world's biggest user of platinum, most notably in its jewellery industry.

"It was a better year for the industry and the market still has positive tone," the review's author Jeremy Coombes told Reuters. "Supply ran a little ahead but in a growing market."

Platinum recovered from used autocatalysts is forecast at

stray too far from the current \$378 an ounce, about \$3 more expensive than gold.

The main reason for the large supply is South Africa which is on target for record shipments of 3.25 million ounces against 2.75 million ounces last year.

That will more than offset 1993's 100,000-ounce decline in Russian exports to a four-year low of 650,000 ounces, Matthey said.

Demand forecasts have been tempered by a longer than expected recession in Japan, the world's biggest user of platinum, most notably in its jewellery industry.

"The previous review fore-saw the recovery beginning in the fourth quarter of 1993. But now we do not see it... for another 12 months," Mr. Coombes said.

The fate of the global car industry will also be reflected in prices which should stay above \$125 an ounce for the rest of the year, close to their current level of around \$130.

280,000 ounces, a 35,000-ounce rise over 1992.

"A surplus like this does not materially impact people's perception of the market but it does alleviate possible problems from supply disruption in producing countries," Mr. Coombes added.

Johnson Matthey's review saw prices staying close to current levels during the coming six months, assuming there are no significant upsets in South Africa or Russia.

"Platinum is well priced currently, reflecting the supply-demand balance for the metal now that the funds have got out," Mr. Coombes said. Riots in South Africa may alarm dealers into buying but without that I see a \$350-\$390 range," he added.

The fate of the global car industry will also be reflected in prices which should stay above \$125 an ounce for the rest of the year, close to their current level of around \$130.

Rhodium, the most expensive of them all, is likely to return to near balance in supply and demand this year.

Johnson Matthey saw a small drop in production, but demand would rise as car emission standards became more stringent, the report said.

That meant that after two years of surplus, prices should be steady at around \$1,025 per ounce.

Growing demand from the automotive industry would increase the palladium market supply deficit this year to 100,000 ounces from 60,000 despite a modest increase in mine supplies, according to Johnson Matthey.

It said that would be reflected in prices which should stay above \$125 an ounce for the rest of the year, close to their current level of around \$130.

Platinum is well priced currently, reflecting the supply-demand balance for the metal now that the funds have got out," Mr. Coombes said. Riots in South Africa may alarm dealers into buying but without that I see a \$350-\$390 range," he added.

The fate of the global car industry will also be reflected in prices which should stay above \$125 an ounce for the rest of the year, close to their current level of around \$130.

Rhodium, the most expensive of them all, is likely to return to near balance in supply and demand this year.

Johnson Matthey saw a small drop in production, but demand would rise as car emission standards became more stringent, the report said.

That meant that after two years of surplus, prices should be steady at around \$1,025 per ounce.

Growing demand from the automotive industry would increase the palladium market supply deficit this year to 100,000 ounces from 60,000 despite a modest increase in mine supplies, according to Johnson Matthey.

It said that would be reflected in prices which should stay above \$125 an ounce for the rest of the year, close to their current level of around \$130.

Platinum is well priced currently, reflecting the supply-demand balance for the metal now that the funds have got out," Mr. Coombes said. Riots in South Africa may alarm dealers into buying but without that I see a \$350-\$390 range," he added.

The fate of the global car industry will also be reflected in prices which should stay above \$125 an ounce for the rest of the year, close to their current level of around \$130.

Rhodium, the most expensive of them all, is likely to return to near balance in supply and demand this year.

Johnson Matthey saw a small drop in production, but demand would rise as car emission standards became more stringent, the report said.

That meant that after two years of surplus, prices should be steady at around \$1,025 per ounce.

Growing demand from the automotive industry would increase the palladium market supply deficit this year to 100,000 ounces from 60,000 despite a modest increase in mine supplies, according to Johnson Matthey.

It said that would be reflected in prices which should stay above \$125 an ounce for the rest of the year, close to their current level of around \$130.

Platinum is well priced currently, reflecting the supply-demand balance for the metal now that the funds have got out," Mr. Coombes said. Riots in South Africa may alarm dealers into buying but without that I see a \$350-\$390 range," he added.

The fate of the global car industry will also be reflected in prices which should stay above \$125 an ounce for the rest of the year, close to their current level of around \$130.

Rhodium, the most expensive of them all, is likely to return to near balance in supply and demand this year.

Johnson Matthey saw a small drop in production, but demand would rise as car emission standards became more stringent, the report said.

That meant that after two years of surplus, prices should be steady at around \$1,025 per ounce.

Growing demand from the automotive industry would increase the palladium market supply deficit this year to 100,000 ounces from 60,000 despite a modest increase in mine supplies, according to Johnson Matthey.

It said that would be reflected in prices which should stay above \$125 an ounce for the rest of the year, close to their current level of around \$130.

Platinum is well priced currently, reflecting the supply-demand balance for the metal now that the funds have got out," Mr. Coombes said. Riots in South Africa may alarm dealers into buying but without that I see a \$350-\$390 range," he added.

The fate of the global car industry will also be reflected in prices which should stay above \$125 an ounce for the rest of the year, close to their current level of around \$130.

Rhodium, the most expensive of them all, is likely to return to near balance in supply and demand this year.

Johnson Matthey saw a small drop in production, but demand would rise as car emission standards became more stringent, the report said.

That meant that after two years of surplus, prices should be steady at around \$1,025 per ounce.

Growing demand from the automotive industry would increase the palladium market supply deficit this year to 100,000 ounces from 60,000 despite a modest increase in mine supplies, according to Johnson Matthey.

It said that would be reflected in prices which should stay above \$125 an ounce for the rest of the year, close to their current level of around \$130.

Platinum is well priced currently, reflecting the supply-demand balance for the metal now that the funds have got out," Mr. Coombes said. Riots in South Africa may alarm dealers into buying but without that I see a \$350-\$390 range," he added.

The fate of the global car industry will also be reflected in prices which should stay above \$125 an ounce for the rest of the year, close to their current level of around \$130.

Rhodium, the most expensive of them all, is likely to return to near balance in supply and demand this year.

Johnson Matthey saw a small drop in production, but demand would rise as car emission standards became more stringent, the report said.

That meant that after two years of surplus, prices should be steady at around \$1,025 per ounce.

Growing demand from the automotive industry would increase the palladium market supply deficit this year to 100,000 ounces from 60,000 despite a modest increase in mine supplies, according to Johnson Matthey.

It said that would be reflected in prices which should stay above \$125 an ounce for the rest of the year, close to their current level of around \$130.

Platinum is well priced currently, reflecting the supply-demand balance for the metal now that the funds have got out," Mr. Coombes said. Riots in South Africa may alarm dealers into buying but without that I see a \$350-\$390 range," he added.

The fate of the global car industry will also be reflected in prices which should stay above \$125 an ounce for the rest of the year, close to their current level of around \$130.

Rhodium, the most expensive of them all, is likely to return to near balance in supply and demand this year.

Johnson Matthey saw a small drop in production, but demand would rise as car emission standards became more stringent, the report said.

That meant that after two years of surplus, prices should be steady at around \$1,025 per ounce.

Growing demand from the automotive industry would increase the palladium market supply deficit this year to 100,000 ounces from 60,000 despite a modest increase in mine supplies, according to Johnson Matthey.

It said that would be reflected in prices which should stay above \$125 an ounce for the rest of the year, close to their current level of around \$130.

Platinum is well priced currently, reflecting the supply-demand balance for the metal now that the funds have got out," Mr. Coombes said. Riots in South Africa may alarm dealers into buying but without that I see a \$350-\$390 range," he added.

The fate of the global car industry will also be reflected in prices which should stay above \$125 an ounce for the rest of the year, close to their current level of around \$130.

Rhodium, the most expensive of them all, is likely to return to near balance in supply and demand this year.

Johnson Matthey saw a small drop in production, but demand would rise as car emission standards became more stringent, the report said.

That meant that after two years of surplus, prices should be steady at around \$1,025 per ounce.

Growing demand from the automotive industry would increase the palladium market supply deficit this year to 100,000 ounces from 60,000 despite a modest increase in mine supplies, according to Johnson Matthey.

It said that would be reflected in prices which should stay above \$125 an ounce for the rest of the year, close to their current level of around \$130.

Platinum is well priced currently, reflecting the supply-demand balance for the metal now that the funds have got out," Mr. Coombes said. Riots in South Africa may alarm dealers into buying but without that I see a \$350-\$390 range," he added.

The fate of the global car industry will also be reflected in prices which should stay above \$125 an ounce for the rest of the year, close to their current level of around \$130.

Rhodium, the most expensive of them all, is likely to return to near balance in supply and demand this year.

Johnson Matthey saw a small drop in production, but demand would rise as car emission standards became more stringent, the report said.

That meant that after two years of surplus, prices should be steady at around \$1,025 per ounce.

Growing demand from the automotive industry would increase the palladium market supply deficit this year to 100,000 ounces from 60,000 despite a modest increase in mine supplies, according to Johnson Matthey.

It said that would be reflected in prices which should stay above \$125 an ounce for the rest of the year, close to their current level of around \$130.

Platinum is well priced currently, reflecting the supply-demand balance for the metal now that the funds have got out," Mr. Coombes said. Riots in South Africa may alarm dealers into buying but without that I see a \$350-\$390 range," he added.

The fate of the global car industry will also be reflected in prices which should stay above \$125 an ounce for the rest of the year, close to their current level of around \$130.

Rhodium, the most expensive of them all, is likely to return to near balance in supply and demand this year.

Johnson Matthey saw a small drop in production, but demand would rise as car emission standards became more stringent, the report said.

That meant that after two years of surplus, prices should be steady at around \$1,025 per ounce.

Growing demand from the automotive industry would increase the palladium market supply deficit this year to 100,000 ounces from 60,000 despite a modest increase in mine supplies, according to Johnson Matthey.

It said that would be reflected in prices which should stay above \$125 an ounce for the rest of the year, close to their current level of around \$130.

Platinum is well priced currently, reflecting the supply-demand balance for the metal now that the funds have got out," Mr. Coombes said. Riots in South Africa may alarm dealers into buying but without that I see a \$350-\$390 range," he added.

The fate of the global car industry will also be reflected in prices which should stay above \$125 an ounce for the rest of the year, close to their current level of around \$130.

Rhodium, the most expensive of them all

## Buthelezi vows to fight 'every inch'

PRETORIA (R) — Black conservative leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi vowed Saturday to fight "every inch of the way" to block what he called the big lie of South Africa's new interim constitution.

The Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) leader, in an angry speech to about 7,000 supporters at a rally in Pretoria, also accused the rival African National Congress (ANC) of plotting to kill him.

Mr. Buthelezi, who has formed an anti-ANC "freedom alliance" with right-wing white separatists, said the grouping would become "radicalised" if its demands were ignored.

"The treachery of the ANC-South African Communist Party (SACP) alliance and the betrayal of the South African government have been pooled to produce the biggest lie that has ever been seen on the continent of Africa," Mr. Buthelezi said.

"(They) can still turn back today. If they do not hear my call for freedom and justice and democracy, I will fight them every inch of the way forward until I have diverted them from destroying South Africa."

The Freedom Alliance boycotted the multi-party talks where the interim constitution, providing for non-racial elections in April next year, was

drafted.

President F.W. De Klerk, ANC leader Nelson Mandela and other political and tribal leaders endorsed the agreement Thursday.

Mr. Buthelezi, who is also the chief minister of the KwaZulu black homeland, warned Mr. De Klerk and Mr. Mandela not to underestimate opposition to their demands that the interim constitution, approved

Thursday, be changed.

Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer told reporters after the meeting that fundamental differences remained between the government and the alliance on the right wing's demand for strong regional government.

The anti-ANC alliance also includes the white separatist Conservative Party (CP).

CP leader Ferdi Hartzenberg told a Pretoria news conference that his supporters insisted a whites-only election be held to test support for the accord, based largely on agreements between the government and the ANC.

"I am only alive today because my police uncovered these plots to kill me," he said.

Mr. Buthelezi and the leaders of two nominally independent homelands in the Free State Alliance — Ciskei and Bophuthatswana — have said the interim constitution cannot be implemented in their territories without their approval.

Under the accords reached at the multi-party talks, the ANC will serve on a multi-party body which will control the defence forces in the run-up to elections.

Police reported Saturday that another nine blacks had been killed, all of them in Katlehong township east of Johannesburg. More than

12,500 blacks have died in political violence since Mr. De Klerk began dismantling apartheid nearly four years ago.

Right-wing whites issued a new rejection of South Africa's interim constitution Friday.

The Freedom Alliance held talks with Mr. De Klerk in Pretoria but failed to win support for their demands that the interim constitution, approved

Thursday, be changed.

Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer told reporters after the meeting that fundamental differences remained between the government and the alliance on the right wing's demand for strong regional government.

The anti-ANC alliance also includes the white separatist Conservative Party (CP).

CP leader Ferdi Hartzenberg told a Pretoria news conference that his supporters insisted a whites-only election be held to test support for the accord, based largely on agreements between the government and the ANC.

"I am only alive today because my police uncovered these plots to kill me," he said.

Mr. Buthelezi and the leaders of two nominally independent homelands in the Free State Alliance — Ciskei and Bophuthatswana — have said the interim constitution cannot be implemented in their territories without their approval.

Under the accords reached at the multi-party talks, the ANC will serve on a multi-party body which will control the defence forces in the run-up to elections.

Police reported Saturday that another nine blacks had been killed, all of them in Katlehong township east of Johannesburg. More than

If he does not comply, he will have to bear the full consequences."

Cor de Jager, president of the White Mineworkers' Union, issued a veiled threat at the news conference. "You know the mineworkers (are) usually associated with underground work and explosives and every mineworker is an expert in that area."

"They don't have the right products (to clear) the ice that formed overnight. This morning they only had 800 metres clear and that is not enough for a (Hercules) C-130," he added.

A British transporter had landed around 1:00 p.m. (1200 GMT) and had experienced enormous problems breaking, he said.

Maj. Van Bieseboeck denied the U.N. forces had been caught cold by the snow, saying that U.N. forces had "more than enough products, but it seems that they are not effective."

The anti-ice chemicals supplied to the U.N. could be of bad quality or simply too old, he said, adding the problem was currently being investigated.

Earlier, U.N. spokesman Lt. Col. Aikman said it was "the first time it's (the airport) been shut down because of the weather."

Meanwhile, U.N. aid workers awaited orders Saturday to resume relief supplies to victims of Bosnia's civil war after Croatian and Bosnian leaders urged the use of force to protect convoys.

Promises of safe passage for the convoys across war zones were signed with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) by all three sides in the conflict Thursday.

Croatian President Franjo Tudjman and Bosnian Prime Minister Haris Silajdzic agreed Friday that force could be used to ensure the passage of the convoys if renegade local commanders tried to stop them.

Up to three million people will depend on international aid for their survival this winter in the former Yugoslav republic where the rival Serb, Muslim and Croat communities

## Heavy snow shuts Sarajevo Airport



A mental patient in Muslim-held Pazarac, 30 kilometres west of Sarajevo, collects firewood as U.N. troops arrived at the asylum where 389 patients are stranded without heat or food (AFP photo)

have been fighting for almost 20 months.

Col. Aikman said in Sarajevo that written orders had not been received from UNHCR headquarters to restart convoys to central Bosnia. They were halted last month when a Danish U.N. driver was killed.

"We could start up on 24 hours' notice. Everybody's ready to go," Col. Aikman told reporters.

The U.N. complained that forces of the Croat Defence Council (HVO) were still blocking the main aid routes around Goruji Vakuf Friday although snow has reduced scale of fighting in the region.

"The routes are closed by HVO roadblocks," Col. Aikman said. "The only vehicles getting through are British engineering vehicles working on the road. The HVO have no problem with us maintaining the route."

He added: "The fighting in Goruji Vakuf does not warrant (the continued closure)."

Unless lifted, the HVO roadblocks will prevent aid reaching Muslims who are fighting the Croats for territory in central Bosnia.

The U.N. said conditions were rapidly worsening for 55,000 civilians trapped by Croat besiegers in the Muslim quarter of Mostar in southern Bosnia.

A Croat artillery shell damaged the electricity generator at the Muslim hospital Friday and drinking water was scarce.

"The population in (east Mostar) is facing an even more dire situation as a result of the lack of potable water and medical care," Col. Aikman said.

International Mediator Lord Owen questioned Friday whether Bosnia's warring factions would adhere to an accord giving U.N. convoys safe passage through Bosnia this winter.

"The proof of the pudding is in the eating," Lord Owen told a news conference. "I'll believe it when I see it."

## Yeltsin opponents secure election candidacies

MOSCOW (R) — Leading opponents of President Boris Yeltsin have won enough public support to run in Russia's first post-Soviet elections, but registration results released Saturday showed two breakaway regions cool about taking part.

News reports based on a provisional count of registrations said ballot papers for the poll on Dec. 12 would include names of leading nationalists from the previous legislature, which Mr. Yeltsin disbanded in September, and some former top Communists.

Electoral officials across Russia Saturday counted registrations from thousands of individuals running for seats for a new two-chamber legislature. Minimum numbers of

signatures of support for party lists were set down in the election rules.

The new Federal Assembly will postpone the parliament which Mr. Yeltsin crushed with tanks on Oct. 4 after a hardline revolt.

The official deadline for registering candidates for the 176 seats of the upper chamber and half the 450 seats in the lower house was midnight (2100 GMT) Friday.

The Central Electoral Commission said by early Saturday 483 people had registered for the upper house, the Federation Council, and 1,397 for the lower house, the State Duma.

But the North Caucasus region of Chechnya, which has declared independence from Moscow, had boycotted the election. ITAR-TASS News Agency

said Vasily Starodubtsev, one of Mr. Lukyanov's co-defendants, would stand for the upper house.

It quoted a Russian lawyer as saying an unprecedented legal situation would arise if Mr. Lukyanov and Mr. Starodubtsev were elected to parliament while the coup trial proceedings were in progress.

Deputies enjoy parliamentary immunity from day of their election and cannot be detained, arrested or searched.

Nationalists and Communists may garner substantial support in Russia's first post-Soviet elections from those hardest hit by two years of radical free-market reforms — particularly state sector workers and pensioners.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### China, U.K. to continue Hong Kong talks

BEIJING (R) — China and Britain pledged Saturday to push ahead with delicate talks on the political future of Hong Kong, hinting that compromise on even the "uncontroversial issues" in the bitter row still eluded negotiators. The next round of talks will take place in Beijing on Nov. 26-27, the Xinhua News Agency said. "We are still on the road. I am not quite sure what sort of road it is, but we're still on the road in the right direction," Assistant Undersecretary Christopher Hum of the British Foreign Office told reporters in Beijing at the conclusion of the two-day 16th round in Beijing Saturday. Mr. Hum said the next round of talks would herald a "faster rhythm of discussions from now. For the rest, we continue to hope that it will be possible to reach an agreement on some of the uncontroversial issues, and we hope that the Chinese side also share that view. I'm an optimistic person, and I continue to hope that it will be possible to reach agreement."

### U.S. senator considers quitting

WASHINGTON (R) — Senator Bob Packwood of Oregon, accused of sexual misconduct, is considering whether to resign, his lawyer said. The lawyer, James Fitzpatrick, made the disclosure as Justice Department sources said Sen. Packwood was served with a subpoena — presumably aimed at Sen. Packwood's diaries, which are also being sought by the Senate Ethics Committee. "The senator has not resigned. The matter is currently under consideration. I don't know when any decision will be made," Mr. Fitzpatrick told reporters shortly after a Portland, Oregon, television station reported that Sen. Packwood, a Republican, had decided to resign. Mr. Fitzpatrick said Sen. Packwood was talking with others about the matter. Sen. Packwood himself, asked about rumours of his resignation as he hurried to the Senate vote, said, "wrong." Asked if he was going to resign, he said, "no."

### 11-year-old Britons face 20 years in jail

PRESTON, England (AFP) — Two 11-year-old boys accused of murdering a toddler will know this week whether they will spend the next 20 years in confinement. In a case that has galvanized a nation and drawn worldwide attention, the two children are charged with kidnapping and brutally murdering two-year-old James Bulger, the youngest defendants to be charged with murder in Britain in 30 years. Child A and Child B, as they are known in court, are accused of snatching James from a Liverpool-area shopping centre last February in a moment when his mother's back was turned. According to 13 days of testimony, they pushed, prodded and dragged the child two-and-a-half miles (four kilometres) to a lonely stretch of railroad track where they smashed his head in with bricks and bats and left him to be cut in two by a train. The trial has consisted entirely of the prosecution's case. The two lawyers representing the boys have called no witnesses, offered no evidence, the defendants will not take the witness stand. Their lawyers will present their closing arguments Monday. The judge will sum up Tuesday and give the case to the jury Wednesday.

### Senate passes \$22b crime bill

WASHINGTON (R) — The Senate Friday night failed for a second time to pass a national five-day waiting period for handgun sales after approving a \$22 billion anti-crime bill that would ban 19 types of assault weapons. The crime bill, passed 95-4 Friday morning, includes funds to hire 100,000 local police officers and build 10 regional prisons and military-style boot camps for young criminals. But attempts in the afternoon and evening to end a Republican-led filibuster and pass the Brady Handgun Waiting Period Bill fell three short of the 60 needed under Senate rules. The first vote was 57-42 and the second was 57-41. Senate Judiciary Committee Chairman Joseph Biden, a Delaware Democrat, said he did not expect any more attempts to pass the bill this year but Republican leader Bob Dole of Kansas said he still hoped a compromise could be worked out before Congress recesses in a few days until January.

### N. Korea pressed on inspection

SEATTLE, Washington (AFP) — U.S. President Bill Clinton pressed North Korea to allow inspection of its nuclear facilities and resume dialogue with South Korea, but played down the prospect of U.N. sanctions. He told journalists after meeting with Chinese President Jiang Zemin that he wanted to avoid a situation in which the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) would be unable to certify that Pyongyang was "not nuclear." Mr. Clinton and South Korea, China and Japan shared the same concerns but were reluctant to impose sanctions on the hardline Communist state, which is suspected of having the knowhow and materials to build a crude bomb. "They are worried about whether sanctions will backfire and we have discussed with them some other options, perhaps taking a more comprehensive approach to all the differences between us," said Mr. Clinton. He added that all three, whose leaders were attending a summit of the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Forum, wanted to show North Korea it had nothing to fear from an "honest dialogue" with the South; or from allowing IAEA inspectors in.

### Hosokawa to visit U.S. in February

SEATTLE (R) — President Bill Clinton said Friday that Japanese Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa has accepted an invitation to visit the United States next February. President Clinton made the announcement to reporters at the end of talks with Mr. Hosokawa during the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Forum meeting in Seattle. U.S. officials said Mr. Hosokawa would make the visit on Feb. 11.

Mr. Clinton had kind words for Mr. Hosokawa saying that he was impressed by the changes that the Japanese leader was making in his country. He also praised Japan's recent agreement to open up its construction market to foreign competition and saw it as an indication of progress to come in other areas.

### Clinton nominee comes under fire

WASHINGTON (R) — Fire back at critics in what some are calling the last battle of the cold war, President Bill Clinton's choice for a key defense job denied charges Friday that he undermined U.S. foreign policy in the 1970s. "I resist any suggestions that I have done anything that compromises our national security or weakens our nation's defenses," Morton Halperin told the Senate Armed Services Committee, which is considering his nomination to be assistant secretary of defense for democracy and peacekeeping. But panel Republicans accused Mr. Halperin of undermining the United States by denouncing U.S. military and intelligence policy during the cold war, and of defending a former CIA agent whose naming of agency station chiefs was blamed for the assassination of the Athens chief in 1975. "Many of this nominee's actions could have undermined America's ability to resist Soviet aggression," said the committee's senior Republican, Senator Strom Thurmond. The South Carolina senator also accused Mr. Halperin of supporting U.S. involvement in peacekeeping operations like the one in Somalia that risk American lives.

### CIA 'smuggled' cocaine into U.S.

NEW YORK (R) — The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) helped smuggle at least a tonne of cocaine worth \$20 million into the United States in an effort to infiltrate Colombian drug cartels, a former head of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) says. In a report to be broadcast Sunday by the CBS programme 60 Minutes, former DEA head Judge Robert Bonner said the CIA operation, in conjunction with the Venezuelan National Guard, was illegal because his agency reprimanded him for it. Others quoted in the report said the operation in 1990 might have been designed to lead the agency to drug king Pablo Escobar and to find out how the cartels used Venezuela as a trans-shipment point for cocaine smuggled into the United States. They said the CIA cooperated with National Guard General Ramon Guillen Davila, who on the programme denied any wrongdoing and said he was being set up as a fall guy.

## Heavy snow shuts Sarajevo Airport

SARAJEVO (Agencies) — All relief aid to Sarajevo was cut off Saturday as heavy snowfalls and ice shut down Sarajevo Airport for the first time this winter, U.N. Protection Force spokesman said.

"We will resume flights tomorrow morning (Sunday)," said U.N. spokesman Major Idebald Van Bieseboeck here.

"They don't have the right products (to clear) the ice that formed overnight. This morning they only had 800 metres clear and that is not enough for a (Hercules) C-130," he added.

A British transporter had landed around 1:00 p.m. (1200 GMT) and had experienced enormous problems breaking, he said.

Maj. Van Bieseboeck denied the U.N. forces had been caught cold by the snow, saying that U.N. forces had "more than enough products, but it seems that they are not effective."

A British transporter had landed around 1:00 p.m. (1200 GMT) and had experienced enormous problems breaking, he said.

Maj. Van Bieseboeck denied the U.N. forces had been caught cold by the snow, saying that U.N. forces had "more than enough products, but it seems that they are not effective."

A British transporter had landed around 1:00 p.m. (1200 GMT) and had experienced enormous problems breaking, he said.

Maj. Van Bieseboeck denied the U.N. forces had been caught cold by the snow, saying that U.N. forces had "more than enough products, but it seems that they are not effective."

A British transporter had landed around 1:00 p.m. (1200 GMT) and had experienced enormous problems breaking, he said.

Maj. Van Bieseboeck denied the U.N. forces had been caught cold by the snow, saying that U.N. forces had "more than enough products, but it seems that they are not effective."

A British transporter had landed around 1:00 p.m. (1200 GMT) and had experienced enormous problems breaking, he said.

Maj. Van Bieseboeck denied the U.N. forces had been caught cold by the snow, saying that U.N. forces had "more than enough products, but it seems that they are not effective."

A British transporter had landed around 1:0

## Newcomers surprise all-time greats in Jordan soccer championship

By Alecia Bannayan  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Soccer's first division championship enters its fourth week Sunday when Al Ahli take on titleholders Al Faisali; Al Yarmouk play Al Arabi and Al Qadissieh clash with Al Hussein.

It seems that this year's long-awaited competition will provide fans with a element of excitement, as lowly teams, and especially the newcomers, have so far managed to surprise all-time greats.

The latest example was Yarmouk's 2-0 win over former champions Al Wihdat, who seems somewhat insecure due to recent reshuffle of their coaching staff.

With this important win Yarmouk have advanced their standing to 6th among this year's 12 competing teams.

In another match, newcomers Fuheis gave it a good fight before losing 2-1 to Al Faisali.

Subhi Suleiman scored Al Faisali's first goal from a penalty kick in the 35th minute, and although the titleholders never eased their attacks throughout the match, Fuheis thwarted all their scoring attempts and managed to equalise by Lucy Kassab in the 72nd minute.

Al Faisali's Suleiman and Jamal Abu Abed led their team's attacks and Firas Al Khalilah scored Al Faisali's winning goal in the 90th minute.

Al Hussein managed a 1-0 win over Al Ahli whose striker Khalil Fatih lost an early scoring chance in the first half when his shot hit the post. Al Hussein's 48th minute goal gave them the win and secured 3rd place in the tournament.

Sahab and Al Qadissieh played the competition's first goalless draw in a match which was characterised as being slow and uninteresting while Al Arabi advanced their standing after a 2-0 win over newcomer Al Bagaa.

Al Bagaa had opened scoring first in the 6th minute however Al Arabi soon equalised in the 20th minute and scored their winning goal by Ayman Al Omari in the 42nd minute.

In this week's action Sahab will take on Al Wihdat, while Al Ramtha's matches are postponed as they are now in Saudi Arabia representing Jordan in the Arab Clubs' Cup.

### Standings after 3rd week

Team	P	W	GD	D	L	GFGA	Pts
Faisali	2	2	-	-	1	6	6
Wihdat	3	2	-	-	1	5	2
Hussein	3	2	-	-	1	5	2
Qadissieh	3	1	1	1	-	3	2
Arabi	3	1	-	1	3	6	1
Yarmouk	3	1	-	1	4	4	3
Ramtha	1	1	-	-	2	-	3
Sahab	3	-	1	1	1	2	3
Bagaa	3	1	-	-	2	2	5
Fuheis	3	1	-	-	2	2	6
Ahli	3	-	-	1	2	2	4
Jazirah	2	-	-	1	1	1	2

## Cuba beats U.S. in volleyball

OSAKA, Japan (AP) — Unbeaten Olympic women's volleyball champion Cuba Saturday struggled through full sets before downing the United States 13-15, 15-6, 16-17, 15-10, 15-10 for its fourth victory in the \$1.5 million World Grand Champions Cup.

Regia Bell Mackenzie scored 13 points for Cuba while America's leading point getter was Elaine Youngs with eight.

The Olympic bronze medalist United States is 1-3 in the six-nation round-robin tournament at Osaka Castle Hall in western Japan which continues through Sunday.

Eugenio George Lafita, Cuban head coach, said, "we know the level of the U.S. team but they played very well today. We haven't had enough 2-2."

### GOREN BRIDGE

WITH OMAR SHARIF & TANIAH HIRSCH  
©1993 Tribune Media Services, Inc.

#### CAST THE FIRST STONE

Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH ♦ 7 6 4

♦ Q 9 4

♦ 10 7 5

♦ K 5 3 2

♦ A 10

WEST ♦ 3 2

♦ 8 7 6 5

♦ Q J 8 4

♦ K 9 6 3 2

♦ A 8 6 4

♦ 9 7

SOUTH ♦ A K Q J 9

♦ K 10 2

♦ Q 10 5

The bidding:

South West North East

1 ♠ Pass 1 NT Pass

3 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass

4 ♠ Pass Pass

Opening lead: Three of

Follow the bidding and play of this hand. Then decide who, if any, made an error.

Once North could respond,

South, with 20 points in high cards, indicated by making a jump shift. Four spades was a perfectly normal contract.

West led the singleton heart. East

grabbed the ace and returned the suit. West ruffing. Declarer won the diamond return, drew trumps and forced out the ace of clubs. Making four spades on the note.

It might seem that nothing untoward happened. Not so. A grievous error was committed and at the very first trick West's poor choice of opening lead presented declarer with the contract.

It is dangerous, especially on opening lead, to attack with a singleton in declarer's second suit. That could easily kill a trick in partner's hand. Even if it does not, more often than not it will cost a tempo.

It is doubly wrong when you have length in the opponents' trump suit. A four-card holding always suggests a forcing game could be profitable. Look at what would have happened if West had the queen of diamonds. Declarer can win and draw trumps in four rounds, then go after hearts. When the defenders win the ace of hearts, they can force declarer's last trump with a diamond. As long as the defenders are careful to win the first club, declarer will be held to nine tricks.

## Chinese women end with more weightlifting gold

MELBOURNE (R) — Li Yajuan won the women's super-heavyweight crown — her fourth straight world title — to maintain China's dominance at the World Weightlifting Championship Saturday.

Her success took China's gold medal tally at this championship to 19 — and most experts believe they would have won even more of the 27 golds on offer but for a few injury and weight control problems.

Chinese women have now won an incredible total of 156 gold medals out of a possible 171 during the seven women's weightlifting championships.

And their domination of women's weightlifting is unlikely to be seriously challenged for the foreseeable future with five of their six world champions here still in their teens.

Li, a relative veteran of 22, won her title by a massive 27.5 kg, the widest margin in the tournament so far, which further underlined the gap between Chinese female lifters and the rest of the world.

Li said she could have lifted more, but had trouble digesting the meal she ate an hour before the contest, the last event in the women's competition.

"I had some noodles before the contest, which gave me some problems with my stomach," Li said after her victory.

Li set seven world records in the new weight class, her best

lifts were 105.0 kg in the snatch, 155.0 kg in the jerk to give a combined total of 260.0 kg.

Li, who weighs in at 125.07 kg, was lighter than American Carla Garret, the heaviest woman in the competition at 126.76 kg but Li said her victory was due to a strict training regime which saw her lose five kg in the past month.

Garret picked up a silver in the jerk with her lift of 132.5 kg, a bronze in the snatch for a 100.0 kg lift, to give her an overall silver with a combined lift of 232.5 kg.

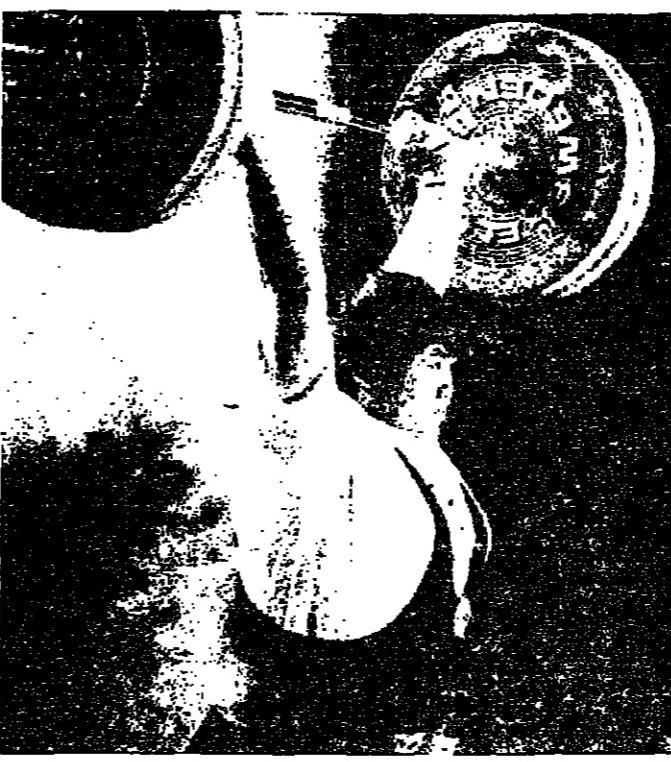
Lyubov Grigorko of the Ukraine took the bronze with a 100 kg snatch, and a 115 kg jerk for a combined lift of 200 kg.

Shuwen Xing, favourite to win the superheavyweight crown had to pull out with an injured shoulder after making the best lift of the snatch event with 107.5 kg, which gave her a gold medal.

The sport's governing body, the International Weightlifting Federation (IWF), changed the weight classes at the start of the year in an attempt to clean up the sport, as many of the old world records were seen to be achieved by drugs.

Sunday is the last day of the 10-day tournament with just one contest — the battle of the giants in the men's super-heavyweight division.

Timur Taimazov won the heavyweight class at the World Weightlifting Championships Saturday amid scenes of confu-



China's Li Yajuan clean and jerk lifts 155 kilograms, a new world record, at the World Weightlifting Championships in Melbourne, Australia, Saturday (AFP photo)

sion, rage and anger.

Taimazov, who weighs in at a mighty 106.45 kgs, went into a rage backstage after believing that he had been denied the chance of the gold medal after judges red-flagged his final attempt at the jerk.

His outburst was captured live on closed-circuit television monitors and astonished mem-

## Sampras beats Medvedev to reach ATP final; Stich downs Ivanisevic

FRANKFURT (AP) — Pete Sampras overwhelmed Andrei Medvedev 6-3, 6-0 Saturday to reach the final of the ATP Tour World Championship, serving out the match with his 1,000th ace of the season.

Novotna controlled the first-set tiebreak, but it was Sanchez Vicario who was starting to control the match.

Novotna had to fight through five deuces to hold serve in the fifth game of the middle set. She was taken to deuce again in her next service game, but still managed to hold.

The first four points in the second-set tiebreak went against serve. That was when the Spanish right-hander took control.

She won the next five points to capture the tiebreak, then took the lead in the third set for good by breaking Novotna in the seventh game, the final point a forehand cross-court passing shot that ticked off Novotna's racket.

Huber and Martinez engaged in long baseline engagements, sending powerful groundstrokes to the outer edges of the court. If the points were long, the games were double-faults. In the second set, he lost three points — all on double-faults.

"I was in a bit of a zone there for just about the whole match," Sampras said. "The ball was wherever I would put my racket. Just one of those days that I won't forget."

Medvedev, playing the tourney's final event for the first time, dropped his serve in the second game and it was all down from there on for the 19-year-old rookie from Ukraine.

"He played incredibly," Medvedev said.

"I'd like to see the statistics of the match. I think he made about 80 per cent of his first serves," he said.

In fact, Sampras won 88 per cent of his first-serve points.

Stich, who will jump one place to No. 2 in the world if he wins the tournament, came into his Saturday match against Ivanisevic with a 33-19 tiebreak record this year.

His play in the tiebreak proved crucial. He won the first 7-2, but needed six match points before prevailing 12-10 in the second against a fellow big server.

The match was halted briefly in the second set when Martinez asked for and received medical attention when her back muscles tightened up.

reason to lose his temper as his nearest challenger — competitor Igor Razorenov — mis-calculated the weight he needed to lift to win the title, failed to lift the unnecessary heavier weight he added to his barbell and ended up with the bronze medal.

Afterwards Razorenov summed up the extraordinary finale to the competition explaining: "There was a lot of tension during the contest which made me confused and caused me to add up the weights wrongly."

Fifteen months ago Taimazov was disappointed when he lost out on an Olympic gold medal in Barcelona and was determined not to let another title slip from his grasp. But that is exactly what he almost allowed to happen Saturday.

"It happened in Barcelona and I didn't want it to happen here in Melbourne. I have been training for a long time for the World Championships. I did not come here to lose," Taimazov said after he calmed down.

Taimazov won the first part of the competition, the snatch, with his best lift of 195.0 kg, setting up a 10-kg margin over Razorenov and Australian Steffen Botev who both lifted 185.0 kg.

But lifting first in the jerk, Taimazov was soon in trouble, failing his first attempt. After the first two rounds in the jerk, Taimazov had cleared 225 kg, Botev, 232.5 kg and in the end Taimazov had no

Razorenov 230 kg which still left Taimazov in the overall gold medal position.

On his final lift Taimazov pushed his weight up to 230 kg, hoisted the barbell above his head and locked his arms perfectly.

But just as he was awarded a clean lift by all three judges, his giant frame began to shake and tremble under the weight and he moved forwards, across the stage.

The bar then came crashing down outside the official lifting platform onto the stage, and the judges immediately reversed their earlier decision and red-flagged him.

Backstage, Taimazov lost his temper and began raging uncontrollably.

Razorenov then came out needing only to lift 235 kg to equal Taimazov's combined snatch and jerk total lift of 420 kg to win the gold due to his lighter bodyweight.

It was then he made his error — loading 237.5 kgs onto his barbell and failing with the lift.

His best legal effort of 230 kg was the one that counted and that was only good enough for the overall bronze as Botev took the silver.

Botev's 232.5 kg lift in the jerk was the best of the trio and gave the host country its first gold medal in a World Championship. The Bulgarian-born lifter, who emigrated to Australia in 1990, took the silver with a combined total of 417.5 kg while Razorenov's total was 415 kgs.

## Jordan meets Kuwait in Asian basketball

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

JORDAN'S national basketball team meets its Kuwaiti counterpart Sunday in a match that will decide ninth and 10th places at the 17th men's Asian Basketball Championship in Jakarta, Indonesia.

The Kingdom's team had failed to advance to the second round after losing to Saudi Arabia and China. They beat Thailand and Pakistan in the first round to clinch third place in group A.

In the round deciding 9 to

